CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Easton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 224-nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 233. BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1922. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival	Departure
Indus Maru	Y. Takada	7th Oct.	15th Oct.
Burma Maru	A. Kobayashi	21st ,,	1st Nov.
Saigon Maru	T. Shimazaki	7th Nov.	16th ,,
Indu Maru	M. Kametaka	14th ,,	29th ,,

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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1922		
7th October ..	CALEDONIA	7,622
14th ,, ..	MACEDONIA ‡	11,089
21st ,, ..	DELTA	8,097
28th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
4th November	KASHMIR	8,841
11th ,, ..	MANTUA ‡	10,902
18th ,, ..	MOREA	10,911
25th ,, ..	MALWA	10,941
2nd December	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
9th ,, ..	NARKUNDA *	16,227
16th ,, ..	CALEDONIA	7,622
23rd ,, ..	KARMALA ‡	9,038
30th ,, ..	KHIVA	9,097
1923		
6th January ..	MOLDAVIA *	15,100
13th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
20th ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
27th ,, ..	NALDERA *	15,825
3rd February,	MALWA	10,941
10th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,, ..	DONGOLA	8,083
24th ,, ..	MACEDONIA *	11,089

* Through steamers from Australia have only limited accommodation for passengers from India.
‡ Through steamers from China.
P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bologne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date.	Steamer.	Tns.
1922.		
27th October ..	MARGHA	8,258
10th November	MALDA	8,600
24th ,, ..	NEVASA	9,071
8th December	MATIANA	8,600
22nd ,, ..	MULBERA	9,100
1923		
5th January ..	MASHOBRA	8,324
19th ,, ..	MANORA	7,888
2nd Februhry-	A steamer	....
16th ,, ..	,,	....

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About 6th October	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with Nankin.
,, 27th ,,	SOUDAN	
,, 2nd November	KASHGAR	
,, 25th ,,	SICILIA	
,, 16th December.	MACEDONIA	Connects at Colombo with Nellore.
,, 31st ,,	SOUDAN	
1923		
About 12th January.	MOREA	Connects at Colombo with Kalyan.
,, 9th February.	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with Kby-ber.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
6th October.	NARKUNDA	16,227
24th November	NALDERA	15,825
15th December	MACEDONIA	11,089
12th January.	MOREA	10,911
9th February.	NARKUNDA	16,227

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination
2nd Oct. ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Coast.
4th ,, ..	KARAGOLA	East and South Africa.
5th Oct. ..	BARPETA ..	P. Gulf. via Karachi.
6th ,, ..	VARELA ..	Bussah via Karachi.

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Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Kamakata Maru	J. Fujisawa	5,843	4 Oct	11 Oct
Sanuki Maru	M. Tomita	5,872	12 Oct.	26 Oct
Awa Maru ..	J. Saito	6,028	27 Oct	10 Nov
Tamba Maru ..	N. Wada	5,875	11 Nov.	25 Nov

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Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S. S "Jalaputra" ..	8310	October 1922.
S. S. "Jalavijaya" ..	7250	October 1922.
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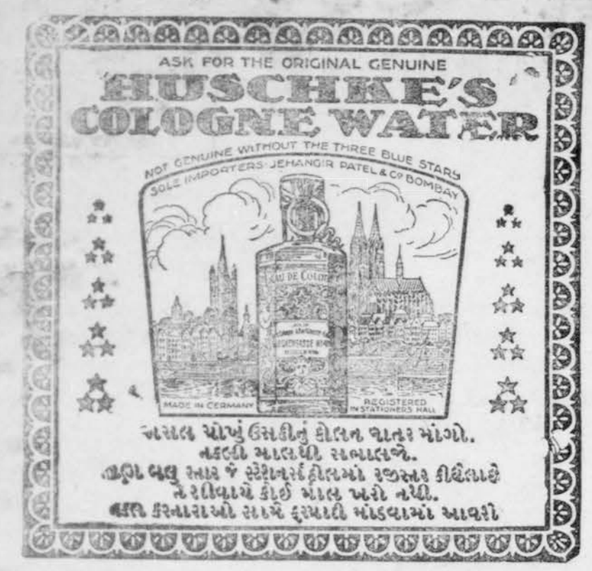
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Saved from the Grave.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unconsciously fell into evil habits which in a year and a half reduced me to a complete wreck. My friends often enquired from me the cause of my "breakdown", which for very shame I could not apprise them of, but secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July 1901, to undertake, in connection with my employment, a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks on the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put up in a *caravauserai*. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously and aged-looking hermit who enquired from me the naturo of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden treasure of shameful secrets.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and other necessary medicines.

GOD TO WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I considered myself entirely cured, I was obliged to observe the necessary convention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a vigour to my deranged nervous system that it would smack of immodesty to render the proud effects in black and white. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some of the hopeless cases and found it an infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine for those unhappy creatures who had incapacitated themselves for the healthy enjoyment of life. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and advertising operations.

Price 1 Phial of liniment Rs. 2-8) excluding postal
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Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills.

Rs. 7, including transit expenses.

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One pill to be taken in the morning and one in the evening with fresh water or cow milk. Liniment to be applied once in 24 hours either during the day time or in the night.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements.

This peerless medicine has benefitted thousands of people mentioned in the list of whose names along with others make a voluminous book in itself Some of these men do not allow us to insert their full testimonials and hence we cannot do so but at the same time this is published only with a view to give currency to this rare medicine.

TESTIMONIALS.

BAWA SARUP SINGH, E.A.C., LAHORE.

Your medicine did much good to the patient. His bodily vigour has also considerably improved. His sorrow-stricken face now beams with glow of treasure. Without doubt your medicine is an elixir.

GHULAM QADIR KHAN; AKOLA. BERAR.

I once sent your pills and liniment and found them extremely beneficial. Send two phials of liniment per V.P.P. for the son of our village headman.

ABDUL AZIZ, MERCHANT. MOUNT ROAD, DARJEELING.

In conformity with your directions the medicine was used for 21 days which has transformed me into a hale and hearty man. If it pleases God would try my best to secure the sale of medicine which deserves appreciation. I thank you thousands of times.

ONE CERTIFICATE WORTH ONE LAC OF RUPEES.

NAWAB SAADAT ALI KHAN, CHIEF OF THE PUNJAB, LAHORE.

A relative of mine had lost his vigour from the last six years. In addition to the various advertised medicines he had made use of many prescriptions of the specific nature but none of these remedies did him any lasting good. At last he resorted to the treatment of Sh. Ghulam Ahmed which brought wonders. The patient completely recovered in two weeks. It is indeed wonderful how such an old disease was eradicated in a couple of weeks' treatment. I accordingly certify that this medicine of magical effect deserves appreciation. It is boon for those who stand in need of it.

(Sd.) Saadat Ali Khan.

ZUBDATAL HUKMA HAKIM HAUZIC PIR AHMED SHAH SINDHI, Diploma Holder, Punjab University, Lahore, Physician to Rajas of the Punjab.

The medicine of Sh. Ghulam Ahmed of Moholla PirGillanian, Lahore, produces an enviable effect upon general sexual debility. No praise overestimates the wonderful effects of this medicine upon the diseases detailed above. The liniment never fails to produce the desired effect without at the same time causing any skin eruption.

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INDIAN WORKERS AND BRITISH LABOUR.

STRIVING TOWARDS COOPERATION.

A conference of delegates from Trade Unions and other Labour organisations was held on Saturday, August 26th, in the Board Room of the Memorial Hall, London, says "The Pioneer", Leicester's Labour weekly. Twenty-two societies were represented, and 39 persons attended. The Leicester Trades Council was represented by its secretary, Mr. S. Rockley. The conference was called by the Workers' Welfare League of India, which is the officially appointed agent in the United Kingdom of the All-India Trade Union Congress. The object of the conference was to discuss the following questions, introduced by Mr. S. Saklatvala, "What Indian Labour Expects from British Labour"; Mr. G. Carpenter, "What British Labour Expects from Indian Labour."

Dr. K. S. Bhat, president of the League, presided, and at once called upon the speakers.

MR. S. SAKLATVALA.

Mr. S. Saklatvala then spoke, and drew the attention of the meeting to the importance of a keener interest being taken in the International aspect of the Indian Labour Movement. He pointed out that the effect of the rapidly developing Western industrialism in India was being keenly felt in Britain. Capital was making every effort to obtain the fullest possible advantage of the cheap unorganised Eastern labour.

He maintained the position justified the serious consideration of the British Labour movement, and advised all those who were favourable to equal treatment of Indian and British workers to join the Workers' Welfare League of India and influence their societies to become affiliated. From inside the League they should try and bring about an inclusive unity of the interest of Indian and British Labour. Both were working in factories under the same capitalistic organisation and influence, and it must be the aim of both sets of workers to unite against the now unlimited power of Capital over the position of Labour.

Mr. Carpenter said that we must co-operate with Indian Labour, but maintained it was also essential that Indian Labour should be willing to co-operate with British Labour. He maintained that the position demanded from both movements a desire for co-operative effort for their mutual interests and that we ought to prove to Indian workers that they were justified in looking towards us for help.

THE OBJECT OF THE LEAGUE.

Mr. A. Field, the founder of the League, said that the object in founding the League was, independently of all political movements or aims, to advocate the institution in India of provision for the working population equivalent to, if not identical with, that granted to the workpeople of England.

In the course of the discussion which followed, Dr. Marion Phillips advocated the fullest use by the Indian Trade Union movement of the power to appoint advisers to attend the official International Conferences on Labour. She urged the Indian Workers' Union to enter into relations with the International Industrial Unions, like International Textile Workers' Federation.

A TRIFLING OBSTACLE.

Mr. J. A. Jackson said that the illiteracy of workers in India was no greater bar to their appreciating their economic position than was that of the Russian workers. It was a trifling obstacle as compared with the repressive legislation and judicial machinery which prosecutes organisers and moves soldiers to shoot workpeople. They must educate the masses from the bottom, not merely float an educational movement on the top of the working classes of India.

Mr. Duncan Carmichael thought they ought to lay stress on the possible danger of Indian labour competition to the English worker. There certainly was that danger. Take the Lascars; no one ought to try to keep them from earning a living. But the opposition to them arose from their accepting work at scandalous wages.

The "Egypt" enquiry was the battle-ground of English seamen, who could prove that the company affected had for years been increasingly employing Indian seamen only to keep down expenses, that is, to keep English seamen out of work. Temporary war-hands, Lascars, had been kept on, despite the promise to English seamen to be taken back after the war. The attitude towards the industrial organisations of India should resemble that towards the ex-servicemen. We should fight for a higher standard for them, not for one moment for the acceptance of a lower or competing standard. We must resist the use by Capital for race cheapness.

Mr. Wokey (Fulham Trades Council) said that his Union, the Woodworkers' Union was not only international in extent, but had no bar against any race or nationality from long before the war. He was surprised that any Trade Union operating in India made any race distinction, but it was so. We must support the Trade Union movement, but Trade Unionism must awake to the needs of Indian Labour, or neglect them at its peril.

STRENGTH OF INDIAN TRADES UNIONISM.

In answer to Mr. Ebbs, who asked the strength of Indian Trades Unionism, Mr. Saklatwala said 800,000 were represented at the All-India Trade Union Congress, but many more were organised more or less loosely.

In answer to Mr. Woods (Fulham Trades Council), who asked what the influence of religion would be on the power to unite various classes of work-people, Dr. Bhat replied that it could be ignored. Religious difference did not obscure common aims.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

In answer to a request from Dr. Phillips for concrete suggestions on how the Trade Union organisations could help, Mr. Saklatvala suggested:

1. Ask your Trade Union to join the League and discuss details from within.
2. Ask your International Federation or Union to appoint one person to get in touch with similar industries in India, and learn and report how the Indian Labour conditions affect the English industries and workers.

The President reminded the conference that the All-India Trades Union Congress desired the legislative concession of Conciliation Boards in India.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That this Conference recommends to the Trade Union Congress of this country the admission of the fraternal delegates who shall be nominated as their spokesmen the All-India Trades Union Congress."

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DON'T LAP IN THE DARK.

DO BUSINESS WITH CAUTION.

It is common experience that the man who is cautions is always prosperous and the merchant who think twice before doing any transaction escapes any financial trouble. If, before, doing any teji-mandi transaction, you will consult Joshi Krishnalal Ramakant Sharma regarding the future developments and tendency of teji-mandi and other business, you will easily recover any loss you have sustained, and besides make large profits. Joshi Krishnalal, by his expert knowledge of Astrology, Ramal Vidya and the Occult Science, and by his vast practical experience, can foretell quite accurately the future teji-mandi prices of cotton golds, silver, shares and any other commodity. All experienced businessmen consult him as to their business and consequently are always successful. Numberless certificates have been received from them, a few of which are given below. Convince yourself by a personal visit.

CERTIFICATES.

Pandit Krishnalal Ramakant Sharma has been known to me for sometimes, and I feel it a pleasure to say that every one of his predictions from my palm reading have been perfect come to pass. He has been also assisting me in my share transaction and over 90 per cent. have come right.

I cannot help but honestly declare him to be a marvellous man where the science of Astrology and palmistry is concerned, and I feel grateful to him for his assistance I received in recovering my financial losses.—

BOMBAY. 31-7-19. A. B. STANDLEY.

BOMBAY, 31-7-18.

I have, hereby to certify that Joshi Krishnalal Sharma is a great expert in Astrology and his predictions in various businesses are found a quite true. He also gives the accurate figures of fluctuations in various shares and I have been greatly benefitted by his vist. I have earned a good deal in shares and price goods and which is only due to my visit with him.

(Sd.) MOOLCHAND RAOJI.

I know Mr. Krishnalal Sharma from a long time. He is a native of Purtabgadh (Rajputana) and belongs to a very respectable Brahmin family. I am glad to testify that he is well versed in Astronomy. He worked for me here for a long time and give me entire satisfaction.

I hope he will give satisfaction to anybody if any work be given to him.

I wish him success,
(Sd.) MEHTA KISHANSINGH.
4th February, 1915. DEWAN OF JODHPUR.

I have the greatest pleasure to hereby certify that the predictions given by Pandit Jotishee Krishnalal Ramakant of Bombay as regards cotton have proved so very correct that one is simply astonished at the extraordinary abilities that a man can acquire in this world. I may say he possesses divine powers. It is only a fortunate few that are brought in contact with such real men, as in these days it is very difficult to find a true and real man from a host of impostore just as it is difficult to find a real diamond amongst a heap of stones. I have no hesitation in saying that he is a king among Astrologers or a seer in the heavenly firmament, bringing hope and happiness to his various customers just as the rising sun brings warmth and pleasure to all the living creation in this world. I wish we had ony more such real men in our land so that they may bring good to all men and guide them right through the many pitfals in this world.

I earnestly pray God that he may be spare the full span of life that is allotted to a man in this world so that he may bring joy and happiness to all that come in contact with them.

(Sd.) RAGHAVENDRA R. SIRUR.

If you are not still convinced by these, call on us and read our further numerous certificates to satisfy yourself, . .

JOTISHI KRISHNALAL RAMAKANT SHARMA,
MOTI BAZAR, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND

ESTABLISHED 1870.
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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very [illegible]te, 30 per cent. Surrender [illegible] the wife pre-deceased. Twelve [illegible] if occupation is lost. [illegible] to Canvassers.
[illegible]pply for a copy of Rules to—
[illegible]NAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

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By wearing it acts as a mystic charm, cures all diseases loss of memory, strength of nervousness, increases vitality in abundance, bestows happiness, good luck and grand success in every respect. Trial solicited. One Rs. 1-4; three, Rs. 3-4, and a dozen Rs. 12.

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ZANGI The latest improved fountain pen never leaks blots or stops. Writes more words in one filling Screw Cap, Safety or Lever Self-filing all at same price. Rs. 6-4 V. P. P. on 7 days' approval. Calendar Clip. Ans. 8. Zangi Protector Pocket Ans. 8. Inklets, 3 Dozen Ans. 4.
ALL PENS REPAIRED & EXCHANGED.
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ALSO ENTERTAINED.
MANAGEMENT IS CONDUCTED ON STRICTEST ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES.
Wanted Organizers and Influential Agents on Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 a month allowance plus Commission on guaranteed business in unrepresented places.
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Miss BANOO, F. Poacha and Mr. N. H. Gazdar, Grant Road, Bombay, write:—"We are pleased to inform that Dr. S. R. Iyengar, Specialist in Diabetes, cured, Mrs. Framji Dadabhoy Poacha of Raipur, who was suffering from Diabetes for the last 5 years. When she commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment, the percentage of Sugar in the Urine was more than 5 per cent. as examined by Dr. Billimoria, M.D., Bombay. After the treatment it was found at the Municipal Laboratory, Sugar, "Nil." We are all exceedingly sorry that we did not consult him earlier. I and my mother wish him, good health and prosperity and thank him for removing sugar in her Urine entirely."

Consultation Hours:—8 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

Address:—"GHIA BUILDINGS," Khetwadi Main Road.
Opp. Girgaon Post Office, Bombay.
Telegrams:—"DIABETES," Bombay.

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WANTED—A competent LINEN CLERK for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Only those having previous experience should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 8569, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 14444

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WANTED—AGENTS to secure orders for Bengal coal of Jharia and Raniganj coal fields in and almost all parts of India. Pay Rs. 80 per month plus 1½ per cent Commission and T. A. security required for Rs. 2,000 by G. P. Notes or any Government securities (not personal). Please apply by letter in the first instance to Messrs. APOO & SONS 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
A R5081

WANTED AGENTS for sale of products of THE RANAGHAT COTTON MILLS LTD., which has already commenced work in a large premises with about 40 Bighas of land just by the side of the Ranaghat Station on the Eastern Bengal Railway and of which a few thousand shares are still available at par. Apply Messrs. A. C. PAUL & CO., 4 Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.
A 14293

WANTED—RELIABLE AGENTS with Bank references, etc., to sell our Sulphuric Acid and other Chemicals at Persian Gulf Ports, viz., Basra, Baghdad, etc. Apply or see personally:—THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO., LTD., Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort.
A C14485

WANTED—(1) Goanese or Mug Cook Pay up to Rs. 100 p.m. according to qualifications. (2) One HEAD BUTLER, well up in English, capable of writing correct Menus and supervising a fairly big establishment. Pay up to Rs. 125/- p.m. according to qualifications. Apply to the EXTRA MINISTER in His Highness' Government, Alwar (Rajputana.)
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WANTED—EMPLOYMENT in some High School by an experienced graduate. Honours in Sanskrit. Very strong in Mathematics and English. No pay for this vacation if definitely promised. Apply to Box No. 8583, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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AVAILABLE—Beautiful FURNISHED ROOMS with bath. Electricity. Everything modern. Excellent location. Rupees 50, 60, and 75 each. DOCTOR HINMAN, American Specialist Girgaum Back Road near Imperial Cinema.
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LATEST DELICIOUS MANGOES—Very sweet and agreeable mangoes at Rs. 9 per 100, Rs. 5 for 50. Genuine and healthiest. Langra, Bombay and Kishenbhog mangoes and Lichi grafts at Rs. 13 per dozen. Pkg. freight extra. Price with order essential. Catalogue of plants sent on one anna Stamp. SUPDT. DARBHANGA ESTATE GARDEN, No. 5, Darbhanga.
GA C12963

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L

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L C14502

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WANTED.—DYNAMO of 50 lamps 50 C. P. each complete with lamps wiring and necessary fittings and an oil engine to drive the above dynamo either separate or combined communicate sharp R. B. Narsingdas Mohota Wardha.
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BEST DONEGAL TWEED of soft natural wool suit length (7½ yds.) Rs. 12; Coat length (5 yds.) Rs. 9. Lotas Honey Re. 1/- per Tola. Silk embroidered leather Fancy Bag Rs. 3/2/-. Chapli with leather socks Rs. 6/- Puttees (leg guard) Rs. 2/12/- per pair. We supply everything of Kashmir at competitive prices KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar (Kashmir).
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IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to

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Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application. No operation. No injection.

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Graduated Biochemist.
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14191

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FOR WEDNESDAY'S MEETING.

THE NAUTILUS RACE TIPS

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R5073

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LAND SURVEYING AND MINES.

HEAD OFFICE
OF
PORTUGUESE INDIA,

GRANT of Iron and Manganese Oxides Mines situated in Goa.

It is made known public that on the 3rd next November at 2 o'clock p.m. in the Land Surveying and Mines Head Office at Nova-Goa will be given by Public Auciton grants of iron and manganese Oxides mines, belonging to the Portuguese Government and located in Goa.

The positions of mines and the terms of the competition are stated in the notice published in the Boletim Official, No. 70 of 1st. instant.

Land Surveying and Mines Chief Office, dated at Nova-Goa, 11th September of 1922.

The Director of the Land Surveying and Mines Services.

BERNARDINO CAMILO DE COSTA.
C14495

EX. ENEMY STEAMERS.

LORD INCHCAPE has been instructed by His Majesty's Government to sell the following steamers:—

Name	Tonnage Gross	Nett	Year Built	Position
KINGSMERE (ex Lindenfels)	5476	3525	1906	Falmouth. Available for inspection 25th September 1922
VARZIN	4455	2841	1899	Falmouth Available for inspectio now.

These steamers will be sold as they lie with the exception of their wireless apparatus and offers will be accepted up until 15th October, 1922, by

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & COMPANY,
Calcutta or Bombay.
C14361

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL COMPANY, LD.

THIRD CALL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Directors of this Company held on the 27th September, 1922, a call of Rs. 15/- per share of this Company was made, and it was determined that such call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the Registered Office, on or before the 1st November 1922, from which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum will be charged until payment.

The above call is made payable by such shareholders as are on the Company's register on the 2nd of October, 1922.

By order of the Board.
DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO.
Agents.

Ismail Buildings,
Hornby Road,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1922.
C14497

PUBLIC NOTICES.

APPLICATION FOR A LICENSE OF GOVERNMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of Section 26 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 application has been made to the Government of Bombay for a license directing an Association formed under the name "Queen Mary's Technical School for Disabled Indian Soldiers" to be registered with limited liability without the addition of the word "Limited" to its name.

The objects for which the Association is established are:—

To provide an Institution for the accommodation of soldiers and followers of the Indian Army, Imperial Service Troops and Royal Indian Marine of all ranks and classes who have been disabled during War or invalided out of the service and to teach such persons any trade or trades and to impart to them technical training.

To maintain the said person or any of them during such time as they shall be inmates of any Institution of the Company or shall be otherwise under the teaching or training of the Company and to provide them with all proper clothing board and lodging.

To remunerate such person or any of them while they shall be inmates of any Institution of the Company and generally to relieve gratuitously any necessitous persons who are or have been inmates of an institution of the Company their widows children or relatives.

To purchase take on lease or otherwise acquire immoveable and moveable property for any of the purposes of the Company.

To construct maintain or alter any houses buildings or works.

To take any gift of money or other property whether subject to any special trust or not and to act as Trustees for or in respect of any gift subject to any trust.

To take steps for procuring contributions to the funds of the Company in the shape of donations and subscriptions.

To print and publish newspapers periodicals books and leaflets.

To sell manage lease mortgage dispose of or otherwise deal with any property.

To borrow and raise money.

To lend and invest money.

To subscribe to charities and to grant donations for any public purposes and to provide a superannation fund.

To establish and support and to aid in establishing and supporting any other Companies Societies or Associations with like objects.

To amalgamate with other Companies and to transfer its assets to such Companies.

To do all such other lawful acts as are incidental or conduoive to the attainment of the above objects.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any person Company or Corporation objecting to this application may bring such objection before the Government of Bombay on or before the 10th day of November 1922 by a letter addressed to the Under Secretary to Government Revenue Department Secretariat Bombay.

Dated this 2nd day of October, 1922.

E. E. COOMBS.
Honorary Secretary,
Queen Mary's Technical School
for Disabled Indian Soldiers.
C14494

TENDERS.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of Tins empty kerosine and wooden cases, and which should reach the Controller of Stores' Office, Moghalpura (Lahore), not later than 2 P.M. on the 17th October, 1922.

Form of tender can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5 on application to the Controller of Stores, N. W. Railway, Moghalpura.

The Controller of Stores reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all tenders without assigning any reason.

CONTROLLER OF STORES,
N. W. Railway.

Moghalpura (Lahore),
Dated the 20th Sept. 1922.
C14433

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3214 of 1922.

ESMAIL VELSEY PATEL, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan, residing at Bhendy Bazar, in the Town and Island of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

Vs.

(1) BHALAJI OODAJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Falkland Road, outside the Fort, (2) POONAMCHAND PANACHAND, of Kapadwanj City, residing at Kapadwanj, (3) GULAMHUSSEIN MAHOMED, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Falkland Road, out side the Fort, (4) BRIJBASSI BIHARILAL LAXMINARAYEN, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Falkland Road, outside the Fort and (5) MATHURADAS PURSHOTTAM, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Falkland Road, outside Fort .....Defendants.

To,

GULAM HUSSEIN MAHOMED, Esqr.
and
BRIJBASSI BIHARILAL LAXMINARAYEN.
Defendants Nos. 3 and 4 abovenamed.

Sirs,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff abovenamed has filed the above suit against you and the other Defendants herein praying that the Defendants may be ordered to vacate and deliver over quiet and peaceful possession forthwith of the premises situate at Falkland Road and now in their occupation, that the Defendants 1 and 2 may be ordered to pay to him rent at the rate of Rs. 80 per month from the 1st day of February, 1922, till 31st day of March, 1922, and further compensation for use and occupation at the rate of Rs. 80 from the 1st day of April, 1922, till possession is delivered over to him, that the defendants may be ordered to pay to him costs of the suit and for further and other relief and that the Court has fixed the 12th day of October, 1922, at 11-30 (S. T.) for hearing and final disposal of the said suit when you are required to appear in Court either in person or by a duly instructed Advocate. Please note that in default of your appearance on the day mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 28th day of September, 1922.

DEVIDAS H. KASABWALLA.
For Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram & Madan.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C14496

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3486 of 1920.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 7th day of December, 1920.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V. r. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

BHAWANIDAS TEKCHAND, carrying on business as Gold and Silver Merchant, at Khara Kuva and residing at Bharbhai Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

Vs.

ODHAVDAS DWARKADAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Bharbhai Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting.

Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiff have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiff claims from the defendant Rs. 30-15-9 and Rs. 1,415-6-8 as per particulars annexed to the plaint herein with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from the date of the filing of this suit and the costs of this suit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 28th day of November, 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRAUSTAUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 13th day of December, 1920.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 21st day of September, 1922.

Messrs. N. C. DALAL and Co.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C14498

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
20 Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BHANDARI STRETE, NEAR NAL BAZAR, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of Sale granted to tht Mortagagee under the Indenture of Mortgagee dated the 16th day of April, 1919, and made between Odhavji Dhunjibhai of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 5th day of October, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

THE SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land of quite and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bhandari Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 135 3/4 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1882, New No. 9016, Old Survey No. 132 and New Survey No. 2/4878 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C. Ward No. 7469 and Street Nos. 29—31 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage on or towards the West by the said Bhandari Street on or towards the North by the property of Vishwanath Ganoba Futane and on towards the South by the property of Anandji Bawa and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2225 BORAS COTTON WASTE SITUATE AND LYING WITHIN THE PRECINCTS OF THE PRATAP SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING AND WEAVING MILLS AT AMALNER IN EAST KHANDESH.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 999 of 1920.

Ramji Rattanji, a firm. Plaintiffs
vs.
Motilal Maneckchand. Defendant.

Persuant to Judge's Order, dated the 18th day of August, 1922, made in the above suit and under instructions from Messrs. Soonderdas & Co. Attorneys for the Defendant, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 5th day of October, 1922, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at Amalner the undermentioned Cotton Waste of various kinds, the subject matter of the said suit.

About 2225 Boras Cotton Waste of various kinds such as Droppings, Gutter Fly, Fly stripping, Oily Cotton No. 1 & 2, weaving Fly willows, Top Rolls, Coloured Cotton Fly, Frame cleaner, oily ends, Banding, Hard Waste, Weaving Sweeping dirty, Good Hard Waste, sized short Unsized long and short, clean rags, coloured hard waste, old pickers, dirty sizing, weaving good sweeping, sized long, coloured sized long and dirty rags.

A deposit of 25 per cent will have to be paid by the purchasers on the spot at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and the goods taken delivery of within 8 days from the date of sale.

For further particulars, application may be made to Messrs. Soonderdas & Co. Attorneys for the Defendant at their Office No. 41, Hamam Street, Fort or to the undersigned auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF 400 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Bhaidas Kersondas & Co., and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Steth Sangidas Jesiram, sell by Public Auction on Tuesday the 3rd instant at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at the Colaba Cotton Green:—

400 Bales Cotton including:—
100 Bales Cotton, Omra Fine Machine Gin. delivery order, No. 1691, lying at Victoria Bunder godwon.
100 Bales Cotton Oomra Fine Machine Gin. delivery order, No. 1693, lying at first Pasta Lane godwons Nos. 40-42.
100 Bales Cotton Oomra Fine Machine Gin, C. P. No. 2 delivery order No. 2000, lying at Victoria Bunder godown:
100 Bales Cotton, Oomra Fine Machine Gin. delivery order No. 2140, lying at Victoria Bunder godown.

The above goods are lying open for inspection at the abovemention godown of Messrs Bhaidts Kersondas & Co., at Colaba

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 300 BALES OOMRA FINE MACHINE GINNED COTTON.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Sheth Iswardas Modi and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sheth Sangidas Jesiram, sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 3rd October, 1922, at 4-45 p.m. (S. T.) at the godown of Sheth Bhaidas Kersondas at 1st Pasta Lane, Colaba:—

300 bales Oomra Fine Machine Ginned Cotton including:
100 bales cotton Oomra Fine D/O No. 1860
100 bales Cotton Oomra Fine, D/O No. 1861.
100 bales Cotton Oomra Fine, D/O No. 1864
The above bales are lying open for inspection in the godown of Sheth Bhaidas Kersondas at first Pasta Lane, Colaba.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 400 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Bhaidas Kersondas & Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sheth Sangidas Jesiram, sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 3rd October 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Victoria Bunder godown, Colaba:—

400 bales cotton including:—
100 bales cotton Oomra Fine. Delivery order No. 1973.
100 bales Cotton Oomra Fine. Delivery order No. 1985
100 bales cotton Oomra Fine. Delivery order No. 1999.
100 bales cotton Oomra Fine. Delivery order No. 2138.

The above bales are open for inspection at Victoria Bunder godown of Messrs. Bhaidas Kersondas and Co.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 300 BALES COTTON.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Amershey Damodhar and on account and at the risk of Sheth Sangidas Jeshiram at the undermentioned places.

At Vardhaman godown Colaba.
100 Bales Cotton Oomra Machine Ginned D. C. No. 2067.
At Kelani Bavdi Colaba.
100 Bales Cotton Oomra Machine Ginned D. C. No. 2068.
At Bradhury godown Colaba.
100 Bales Cotton Oomra Machine Ginned D. C. No. 2389.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 216 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioners will under instructions from Sheth Trilokchand Kalyanmal and on account and at the risk of the defaulting perchaser Sheth Sangidas Jesiram, sell by Public Auction on WEDNEDAY the 4th October 1922 at 4-45 p.m. (S. T.) at Colaba, Loda Lane No. 3 in their own godown:—
216 Bales Oomra Fine Cotton including.
200 Bales Cotton C. P. No. 1 D/o No. 607/608
16 Bales Cotton Omra Fine D/o No. 358.
These 16 Bales are the balance of order No. 358 for 100 Bales.)

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BEST OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS INTERESTED IN CULTIVABLE LANDS.

AUCTION SALE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND SUITABLE FOR COTTON CROPS, SITUATE AT OR NEAR THE 10th MILE STONE OF THE KAPADNANJ—DAKOR PUCCA ROAD, WITHIN THE LIMITS (SIM) OF KATHANA.

Under instructions from Messrs: Amin and Desai, Attorneys for Patel Dayabhai Mathurabhai and Patel Haribhai Shankerbhai and on account and at the risk of the heirs and administrators of the defaulting perchaser Patel Haribhai Jorabhai since deceased by a deed of sale dated 24th August, 1919, between Patel Dayabhai Mathurbhai and Patel Haribhai Shankerbhai of the one part and Patel Horibhai Jorabhai of the other part, Messrs. GANDHI & Co, Auctioneers, will on FRIDAY the 6th October, 1922 at 1 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction the undermentioned agricultural land, near the temple of Ranchhodraiji at Dakor in the Kaira District.

PARTICULARS.

All that piese or parcel of land or ground suitable for cotton crops together with dwelling houses, structures etc, standing thereon, admeasuring 600 acres or thereabouts, assessed by Government at Rs. 800 per annum situated in the limits or boundary of Moje Kathana in the Taluka Kapadnanji in the District of Kaira.

Conditions of sale will be read before the bidders at the time of sale and a decosit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars and for inspection of Map etc., please apply to Messrs. Amin & Desai, Attorneys, for the Vendors at their office in Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. or at the Haribhuwan Building outside the town of Dakor or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES OOMRA FINE MACHINE GINNED C. P. NO. 1 COTTON.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Laxmidas Madhavji and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sheth Sangidas Jesiram, sell by Public Auction TODAY, TUESDAY, the 3rd October, 1922, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at Greaves Godown at Colaba.

100 bales Oomra fine machine ginned C. P. No. 1 cotton, Delivery order No. 2143

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES OOMRA FINE MACHINE GINNED C. P. NO. 1 COTTON.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions of Sheth Sarupchand Hukmichand and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sheth Sangidas Jesiram, sell by Public Auction TO-DAY TUESDAY, the 3rd October, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Colaba, Victoria Bunder at the godown of Sheth Hukmichand Rambhagat.

100 bales Oomra fine machine ginned C. P. No 1, Delivery Order No. 1914, 10 rupees on Survey.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd October, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents
(123 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

SALE OF 500 BALES OF UMRA FINE COTTON.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Poblic Aution on WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) the following:—

By order of Messrs. Jamnadas Narsi Ginning and Pressing Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the following parties:—

On account of and at the risk of Rai Saheb Sangidas Jeshiram. Sale at Bruel godown, Colaba.
100 Bales Umra Fine Cotton, delivery order No. 3015.
Sale at Bharji Gully, Colaba.
100 Bales Umra Fine Cotton, delivery order No. 3014.
100 Bales Umra Fine Cotton, delivery order No. 3017.
100 Bales Umra Fine Cotton, delivery order No. 3016.

On account and at the risk of Mr. J. R. Pillany. Sale at Bharji Gully, Colaba.
100 Bales Umra Fine Cotton C. P. No. 2.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL OWNERS AND COAL MERCHANTS.
SALE OF 6000 TONS WELSH COAL.

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 6th instant sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their sale Rooms No. 123, Medows Street Fort, Bombay, by order of Messrs. Hiralal Himatlal & Sons and on account and at the risk of Messrs. The Western Coal Supplying Co., of Apllo Street, Bombay the following:—

About 6000 tons of Maclaren Methyr All Large, Collery Screened Welsh Coal lying at Hajee Bunder at the plot of Mitsuya Bushan Kaisha and of Chunilal Hiralal & Co., and at New Tank Bunder. No. 4 A plot.

The above coal will be sold in small lots of 500 tons to suit the intending purchasers.

The same can be seen at any time during the day at Hajee Bunder and New Tank Bunder.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid against Delivery Order within 8 days. The delivery of the goods must be completed within a fortnight.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd October, 1922.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 7th Instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of Grey and coloured piece goods, furniture etc., etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred Canoe Victoria.
1 second hand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred office Shigram.
1 Waler horse going in harnes.
1 Arab horse.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq. the receiver appointed in Suit No. 1096 of 1922, (Sethna v/s. Ranabhai).

1 Berliet Motor Car No. 6239.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq. The official liquidator of Eastern Commercial Corporation Ltd. (in Liquidation).

2 F. W. D. Lorries.

Property of a European Gentleman.

One lot wearing apparels, Dining table, Chairs, writing tables, Iron cots, Cabinet books etc., etc.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate unclaimed articles such as Camera, glasses, paper, caps, piecegoods, etc.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 3rd October, 1922.

DIABETES

World Renowned
RADICAL AND SURE CURE
Pannah Buildings, Bellary.

To
Messrs. K. P. Ray & J. P. Ray Bros.
5, Benares Cr.

Dear Sirs,

It is my great pleasure to certify that your diabetic specific is an infallible cure. It has given me immense relief after full 12 weeks' use. Certainly it has given a lie to the general opinion of the Public that the Malady is one irremediable. I strongly recommend your specific to the thousands of people who may be quietly suffering having become a prey to this fell disease.

Yours faithfully,
MADHO SINGH,
Ex-Maharajah Madho Singh of Pannah,
Fort Bellary.

NOTE.—Testimonials are sent free: Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected. This is the best time for taking the specific.
(4)

The Ideal High Class Hindoo Boarding and Lodging House

AMIR ASHRAM

ONCE TASTE—WILL NEVER FORGET.

Best Testimonial Awarded.

"I am more surprised with the management. I think it is the best Hindoo Hotel in Poona and hope every Gentrathi will patronize the same."

(Sd). KALIANJI C. BHATIA.
D—9th September 1922.

No. 6. Todiwalla Road, next to
H. H. The Maharaja of Kholapur.
POONA.

Tele: "AMIR."

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 30 TONS C. I. PIPES AND BANDS, ABOUT 100 TONS TENTAGE AND PICKETTING GEARS, ETC.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 3rd October, at 2 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Hajee Bunder, Sewree.

By order of the Exchange Prospecting Co.
About 35 tons C. I. pipes.
About 4 tons C. I. bands.
Also by order of P. Rai Esq.
About 100 tons Tentage.

And on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, at the Auction Sale of 5th to 20th June, 1922, Jivaji Saloobhoy.

About 3 tons Tentage (balance of lot No. 19).

Lot No. 90—One lot picketting gears, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 400 BALES COTTON.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, 3rd October at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by public auction at the room of the Indian Agency Co. Ltd., at Colaba Cotton Green.

By order of Seth Devcurundas Raincoover and on account and at the risk of R. S. Sangildas Jesiram.

100 Bales F. M. G. Oomra Cotton C. P. No. 2 Nagpur (Delivery order No. 1423) passed in the Survey and lying at 2nd Pasta Lane Godown No. 21 open for inspection of the intending purchasers at the Auction.

By order of Seth Harmandrai Rampratap and on account and at the risk of R. S. Sangildas Jesiram.

100 Bales Fine M. G. Oomra Cotton (Delivery order No. 1905) passed in the Survey and lying at 2nd Pasta Lane Godown No. 17 open for inspection of the intending purchasers at the Auction.

By order of Seth Harmukhram Gopiram and on account and at the risk of R. S. Sangildas Jesiram.

100 Bales Fine M. G. Oomra Cotton (Delivery order No. 1845) passed in the Survey and lying at Brass Godown No. 1 at Victoria Godown and open for inspection of the intending purchasers at the Auction.

By order of Harmukhram Gopiram and on account and at the risk of Shrikrishna Ruia.

100 Bales F. M. G. Oomra C. P. No. 2 Dhamangaum Cotton (Delivery order No. 2229) passed in the Survey and lying at Brass Godown No. 1 Victoria Bunder and open for inspection of intending purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of the sale, the balance to be paid to the Auctioneers within 2 days against their Delivery order. These and other conditions will be read before the commencement of the Auction Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 BALES COTTON THIS DAY TUESDAY 3rd October, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co will sell by public auction at the room of the Indian Agency Co. Ltd. at Colaba Cotton Green.

By order of Messrs. Birala Brothers and on account and at the risk of R. S. Sangildas Jesiram.

100 Bales F. M. G. Oomra (Delivery order No. 1740) passed in the Survey and lying at their Godown, open for inspection of the intending purchasers at the Auction.

100 Bales F. M. G. Oomra (Delivery order No. 1721) passed in the Survey and lying at their Godown open for inspection of the intending purchasers at the auction.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, the balance to be paid to the auctioneers, within 2 days against their Delivery order. These and other conditions will be read before the commencement of the auction sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES COTTON. THIS DAY TUESDAY 3rd October at 5 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the rooms of the Indian Agency Co., Ltd., at Colaba Cotton Green.

By order of Seth Gorukhram Sadhuram and on account and at the risk of Jwaladatta Rameshwer Pilani.

100 Bales Oomra Cotton C. P. No. 2 (Delivery order No. 1173) passed in the Survey and lying at Vurdhman Lane Godown No. 6 open for inspection of the intending purchasers at the auction.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, the balance to be paid to the Auctioneers within 2 days against their Delivery order. These and other conditions of sale will be read before the commencement of the auction sale.

AUCTION SALE 1,700 BALES F. M. G. OOMRA COTTON.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY the 4th Oct. at 5 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by public auction at the Colaba Cotton Green:—

By order of Seth Hukhamchand Rambhagat and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Rai Saheb Sangildas Jesiram:—

100 Bales Fine M. G. Oomra Cotton C. P. (order No. 1921).
100 Bales Fine M. G. Oomra Cotton C. P. (order No. 1920).
100 Bales Fine M. G. Oomra Cotton C. P. (order No. 1919).
100 Bales Fine M. G. Oomra Cotton C. P. (order No. 1912).
100 Bales Fine M. G. Oomra Cotton C. P. (order No. 1911).
100 Bales Fine M. G. Oomra Cotton C. P. (order No. 1909).
100 Bales F. M. G. Berar Cotton (order No. 1916).
100 Bales F. M. G. Berar Cotton (order No. 1918).
100 Bales F. M. G. Oomra Cotton 2 C. P. (order No. 1922).
100 Bales F. M. G. Oomra Cotton 2 C. P. (order No. 1923).
100 Bales F. M. G. Oomra Cotton 2 C. P. (order No. 1924).
100 Bales F. M. G. Oomra Cotton 2 C. P. (order No. 1927).
100 Bales F. M. G. Oomra Cotton 2 C. P. (order No. 1928).

All the above bales have been passed in the Survey and are open for inspection of intending purchasers at the Godowns of the vendors at the Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

Also by order of Messrs. Birla Bros. and on account and at the risk of Rai Saheb Sangildas Jesiram:—

100 Bales F. M. G. Oomra Cotton (order No. 1722).
100 Bales F. M. G. Oomra Cotton (order No. 1727).
100 Bales F. M. G. Oomra Cotton (order No. 1730).
100 Bales F. M. G. Oomra Cotton C. P. No. 2 (order No. 2092).

As the above bales have been passed in the survey and are open for inspected of intending purchasers at the Godowns of the Vendors at Londa Line No. 3lane.

A deposit of 25 p.c. will be required at the time of sale, the balance to be paid against the Delivery orders of the Auctioneers within 2 days. These and other conditions of sale will be read before the commencement of auction sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 9877 BALES COTTON.

On Thursday, the 5th instant and the following days at 5 p.m. (S.T.) daily Messrs. Mehta and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Colaba Cotton Green, by order of Messrs. Cooverji Pitamber & Co., and on account and at the risk of Rai Saheb Sangildas Jesiram:—

1180 Bales F. M. G. Berar Cotton.
500 Bales F. M. G. Oomra Cotton C. P. No. 2.
600 Bales F. M. G. Oomra Cotton C. P. No. 1.

The above bales are lying at Victoria Godown No. "K".

879 Bales F. M. G. Berar Cotton.
100 Bales F. M. G. Oomra Cotton C. P. No. 2.
500 Bales F. M. G. Oomra Cotton C. P. No. 1.

The above bales are lying at Victoria Godown No. 21.

1768 Bales F. M. G. Berar Cotton.
588 Bales F. M. G. Oomra Cotton C. P. No. 2.
700 Bales F. M. G. Oomra Cotton C. P. No. 1.

The above bales are lying at Victoria Godown No. 10.

1200 Bales F. M. G. Berar Cotton.
1268 Bales F. M. G. Oomra Cotton C. P. No. 2.
600 Bales F. M. G. Oomra Cotton C. P. No. 1.

The above bales are lying at Victoria Godown No. 2.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, the balance to be paid within 2 days from the day of sale against the Auctioneers Delivery Order. These and other conditions of sale will be read before the commencement of the auction sale.

The above bales are from for inspection of the intending purchasers at the abovementioned Godowns.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR DIWALI ILLUMINATIONS.

GREAT BONA FIDE SALE OF ORNAMENTAL ELECTRICAL GLASS WARE, FITTINGS AND SUNDRIES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. Mehta and Co., will sell by public auction at the first floor of 72 Apollo Street, Fort by order of the Bombay Electric Co., (vacating the old premises):—

Rich Electrical fittings and globes, shades, cutglass, Hand painted glass etc., all carefully selected special designs of best Bohemian and other glass wares.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd October, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.

The Greatest, Most Graceful, and Most Wonderful SKATER in the World in a Photo-play of Great Appeal:—

CHARLOTTE
IN
"THE FROZEN WARNING"
In 6 Reels.

THE EXCELSIOR

J. C. WILLIAMSON, Ltd's. GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERA Co

TO-DAY TUESDAY AT 9-30

"The Gondoliers,"

Plans at Messrs. S. ROSE & CO., LTD., up to 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at The Theatre.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

An entrancing romance of the Australian Race Course, full of Human Interest from Start to Finish.

"SILKS AND SADDLES"

ALSO

"SHE ALMOST PROPOSED"

Featuring Miss Billie Rhodes.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
THE GREAT MYSTERY SERIAL!
"ROMANCE OF THE HOPE DIAMOND"
"Featuring GRACE DARMOND"
Being the Life Story of MAY YOHE
(LADY FRANCIS HOPE)
THIS WEEK EPISODES Nos. 4, 5 and 6
"No. 4 "Despair"; No. 5 "Mysteriou Enemy" and No. 6 "Evil Eye."
MAX LINDER
the Popular Comedian
in a very humourous Comedy.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE
OF H. H. THE
Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad
OF BARODA

Gandharv Natak Mandali

will stage at the
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road,
Wednesday the 4th October 1922
SWAYAMWAR
(at 8-30 P.M.)
Saturday the 7th October 1922
EKACHAPYALA
(at 8-30 P.M.)
Sunday the 8th October 1922
SOBHADRA
(at 3 P.M.)

Under Public Patronage
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE
will stage at the
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE, BOMBAY.
ON
Wednesday, 4th October 1922 at 8-3 p. m. (S. T.)
HACH MULACHA BAP
Saturday 7th Oct. 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S.T.)
AND
Sunday 8th Oct. 1922 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
Proprietors.

AMUSEMENTS

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD. PHONE 3455.

THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT.

TO-DAY at 5, 6-30, 8-30 and 10-5 p. m.

Pearl White (Pathe)

FOURTH INSTALMENT
PEARL WHITE
IN
THE SENSATIONAL PATHE SERIAL
"THE QUEEN SEEKS DISTRACTION"
15 CONTINUOUS—EPISODES—OF
THRILLS——DANGER——MYSTERY
SNUB POLLARD COMEDY
SPECIAL MATINEES:
SATURDAY, SUNDAY AND HOLIDAYS AT 3-30.
USUAL PRICES—Rs. 2 to As. 3

NOTICE—Soldiers in Uniform admitted to Dress Circle at Half Price.

This Week This Week
We are offering
the best episode from the
MAHABHARAT
Picturised in Brilliant Style
VIRAT PARVA.
PRODUCED BY
THE BHARAT FILM CO.
The episode from the Mahabharat in which are shown the brilliant exploits of the Pandavas when they were staying incognito at the court of the king VIRAT. Instructive and entertaining to the highest degree.
SEE IT TO-DAY
or this Week
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC.
Usual Prices and Time

HERE'S A PLENDID TREAT!
A Picture Supreme
"Sister Cecillia"
featuring the celebrated Star
RITA SACCHATTA
A beautiful drama of Love and divine Sacrifice appealing the innermost recesses of Human Hearts.
TIMES AND RATES AS USUAL
Special separate arrangements for Ladies and Families.

NEXT WEEK
A Robertson Cole Million-Dollar Production
"The Wonder Man"
FEATURING
The World-War Hero and Heavy-weight Boxer Champion
"Georges Carpentier"
A splendid treat for lovers of Boxing and Sports
THE
"NOVELTY" CINEMA
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

!! FOR ONE WEEK MORE !!
TO-NIGHT AND DURING THIS WEEK
IMPERIAL
PRESENTS
KARNA
The Deserted Son of Kunti
IN 7 REELS
Produced by
The National Film Co.
DAILY 4 SHOWS—5,—7,—8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
EXTRA SHOWS ON HOLIDAYS AT 3-30 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, Sept. 29th.

	Sales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" Sales of East Indian	Nil
" Import	—

Indian FUTURE PRICES:—

New York advanced owing to Political news,

Futures spot quiet		13 40
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		17 00
New York, 11 a.m.	Oct.	20 35
as shown in Liverpool at (closing time.)	Jan.	20 48
	Mar.	20 55
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	19 90
	Jan.	19 99

EGYPTIAN COTTON,
CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 29th.

Months.	To-day's Price.
Sept	—
Oct.	16 15
Nov.	16 30
Dec.	16 40
Jan.	16 50
Feb.	16 60
Mar.	6 70
April	16 80
May	16 85

Manchester Market—Cloth business at standstill. Yarns weak dragging demand owing to influence of political situation.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 29th

Months.	To-day's Price.
Spot	—
Oct.	12 03
Nov.	11 88
Dec.	11 83
Jan.	11 81
Feb.	11 76
Mar.	11 72
April	11 66
May	11 61
June	11 53
July	11 43
August	11 31
Sept.	11 15

Tone :—Steady.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 30th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	61,000
" Exports to Great Britain	17,000
" to Continent	33,000
Futures at New York Opn.	20 12
" " " Dec.	20 40
" " " Jan.	20 25
" " " Mar.	20 33
Spot Cotton, at New York	20 35
" at New Orleans	20 25
Futures at New Orleans Sept.	19 70
" at New Orleans Jan.	19 76
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	19 1/16
Wheat and Silk	—
Commercial U. S. stocks	99 1/4
Do. Foreign	68 7/8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Sept. 30th.

Total in Sight		1,872,000
Egyptian Visible Supply		295,000
East Indian " "		118,000
American " "		2,238,000
Other " "		301,000
Total Sales		30,000
East Indian Sales		1,300
Total Speculation		—
" Export		—
East Indian Export		—
" " Stock		29,000
" " Forwarded		13,00
" " Actual Export		500
" " Imports		1,000
" " Speculation		—
American Afloat		1,311,200
East Indian Afloat		9,000
Total Afloat		204,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept. 30th.

Rentes 3%	60
Bar Silver Spot	35 3/8
" 2 months hence	35 5/16

Closing Tone of silver:—Steady Bazars bought,

Interest day to day loans	2
" 7 day Market loans	1 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rates	3
1 p/c. since 17th July 1922.	
Exchange Warsaw	38,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept. 30th

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 63 lbs. Sept.-Oct. Sellers	43 6
Manitoba Rosso 63 lbs. Sept.-Oct,	46 6
Dec, Jan. Buyers	49
Wheat Choice White Karachi, par 492 lbs J. I. F. Sept.-Oct. Sellers firm	5
Afloat to U. K.	1,190,000

BANKS.

Chartered Bank	£ 17 1/4
Hongkong	£ 113
National	£ 41 1/4
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£ 14
Eastern Bank	£ 2 1/4

LINSEED.

Rapeseed, Karachi per Sept Oct Sellers	£ 16 3/9
Rapeseed, Yellow Calcutta, 415 lbs	—
Rapeseed, Brown Calcutta 416 lbs	—
Rapeseed Sept-Oct.	£ 5 1/4
Linseed Rapeseed Steady.	
Linseed, Argentine Sept.-Oct. paid	£ 17 5/8
Poor demand.	
Rapeseed, Bombay Sound delivered per ton Sept.-Oct Value	£ 5
Paris Rapeseed Sept.-Oct. Sellers	5 7

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	66
Standard Copper G. M. B.	63 7/8
Copper Brazlers	63
Yellow Metal	8 1/8
Hard Spelter	25 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16 1 4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1986/90	3 84
Victory Bonds 5%	£ 87 1/4
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 99 1/2
Consols 2 1/2%	56 1/2
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	65 3/4
Govt. Securities 5%	55
6 p/c. Indian Loan	£ 114 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec.	10 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Oct.	8 3/8
Tone :—Firm.	
Freight of Coal—Cardiff to Bombay	19/3

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Nominal	17 3 4
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Sellers	19 4 1/2
Do. Do. Do. Jan.-Mar. Sellers	19/10 1/-
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Oct.-Dec. Sellers	19/11 1/4
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Oct.-Dec. Sellers	20/0 3/4

Tone :—Dull.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Oct. 2.

Reuter reported 39 points higher in New York futures on Friday and 58 points lower on Saturday last. The market advanced on buying on reports of political situation in Europe more favourable. Later on declined on South and Wall St. selling. New York market is very steady but until there is some improvement in Near East situation we do not think there will be any material advance in prices. However we would recommend buying around at present level rather than going short. Prices here in our markets have gone down much owing to unsettled political outlook and heavy selling by Marwari bear operators.

Our market for ready cotton remains very quiet and dull in absence of inquiry from bonafide buyers and continued declining advices from America.

The Marwari Bazar and the Colaba markets are closed to-day in honor of the Birthday of our Mahatma Ghandhiji.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton pressed etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 30th Sept 1922.

Cotton	432 Bs.
Wheat	2361 Qrts
Linseed	Nil
Rape, etc.	57 "
Gingellyseed	37 "

SLUMP?

Is it more often mere imagination and less a reality which acts as a clog and blocks business or is it really always the TRADE SLUMP.

Judicious buying eliminates the terror of SLUMPS.
Get your money's worth in sound quality.

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Our Home Savings Bank Account will encourage in you the habit of thrift. Study our Scheme.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE FOR MOTOR ACCESSORIES.

Joly Plugs, Acetylene Electric, spirit and Electric Combined and roof Lamps. Etc., Etc.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

Apply to

A. Gillette,
OR
Auto & Electric Supply Company,
Opera House, Tram Terminus,
BOMBAY 4.

C. M.

Imports	250 "
Exports	332 "
Interest	3.88
Cotton	11611 "
Wheat	647 "
Linseed	4490 "
Rapeseed	519 "
Rice	559 "
Wool	325 "
Sugar	Nil
Barley	2.4
Oats	1.07
Peas	Nil Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Oct. 2.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 27-7-0.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 27-7-0.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 27-8-0.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 92-12-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 92-12-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 93.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T T 1/3 15/32.
B. C. Rate Bank's selling D D 1/3 1/2.
On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 17/32
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 17/32.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 3/4.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 19/32.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 5/8.
Tone of Silver Steady Market.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 369.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 389.
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs. 379.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 171.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 166.
On New York Bank's selling D D Rs. 357.
London Gold ready sh. 93-10.
London Silver ready d. 35-6.
London Silver forward d. 35-5.
Tone of Silver Steady, India bought.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.37½.
French Exchange Frcs. 57.80.
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 23.50.
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 61.50.
Italian Exchange Liras. 103.00.
German Exchange Mrks. 7100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 58-8-0.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 83-12-0.
4 per cent Terminable Loan Rs. 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 Rs. 100-2-0.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 100/6.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 Rs. 100-6-0.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 103-12-0.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1938 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1976 Rs. 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 65.

The Share Market is closed to-day.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 5-10 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY. (VICTORIA TERMINUS.)

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 13	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)...	9 30	15 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 20
Poona Mail	11 40	14 45
Inter & Ord. Poona Express	12 15	14 10
Poona Express	19 50	7 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express ...	9 0	12 0
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 15

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail..	13 35	16 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Delhi Express	6 3*	23 40
Kathiawar Express ..	7 45	21 35
Fast Passenger	21 40	7 5

*Delhi Express trains will stop at Grant Road in both directions.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

VISRAM—Mulubhai H. Visram, B. A. (Cantab), Bar.-at-Law, of heart-failure, on Sunday morning, at his residence in Mesanee Buildings, Bellasis Road.

R5069

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn., G. I. P. Railway, Regt., A. F. (India) will play at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Tuesday) commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.), weather permitting.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail Steamer Malwa which left Bombay on the 16th ultimo arrived Marseilles on Sunday the 1st instant.

The Mail Steamer Narkunda with the outward Mails of the 21st ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7-30 a.m. on Friday.

"CLEAN-EASY" SOAPS.

We have received samples of the "Clean-Easy" Washing Soap, of which Mr. Govindji Vasanji, the well-known confectioner of Bombay, has acquired exclusive rights. These Soaps, which are manufactured in bars, are of good quality and very serviceable for household Washing, purposes.

CELEBRATIONS BY PATHARE PRABHUS.

The Gandhi day was celebrated under the auspices of the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj yesterday with great eclat. Dr. M. B. Velkar delivered an address before a large gathering of students of schools and colleges. He exhorted the audience to stand firmly by the principle of Non-Cooperation for which both Lokmanya Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi lived and suffered.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m., and subsequent days till the work of the Committee is completed, at Krishna Building, Hornby Road.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held in the rooms of the Association to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m.

NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL OLD BOYS' UNION.

The general meeting of the New English School Old Boys' Union, Bombay was held on Saturday last in the hall of the Gokhale Education Society, Girgaum when Mr. S. S. Dongre was in the chair. The annual social gathering of the Union was decided that the same to be held on or about the 14th January 1923. It was settled that the name of the Union should not be changed but a change in the constitution of the Union may be effected.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The following are the 36 candidates for the 25 seats of the representatives in the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from the 'D' Ward:—

R N Bapasola; N H Belgaumwalla; A N Bhatenao; M G Bhandare; D K Bhutt; S B Congresswalla; A H Dalal; S A Dange; Y S Deshmukh, Mrs Avantikabai Gokhaley; Babaa Gokhaley; R K Gohkere; N M Haldipur; V V Jhaveri; A N Kapuran; E M Kapadia; L G Khare; K P Khadilkar; G N Khot; A H Kulkarni; P R Lele; K H Manohar; M C Modi; R V Nadkarni; U K Oza; R R Paddikri; K N Paithak; R K Prabhu; C V Patdar; K B Sanagire; V D Sathye; P P Thackersey; R G Tripathi; Miss Tulaskar; V R Vaghi; and P G Vanikar.

The election will take place on Sunday the 8th instant. The polling box will be kept in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall and polling will continue from 7-30 to 10-30 in the morning and from 3 to 6 in the evening. Voters at the polling booth.

CONVICTED OF CHEATING.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Bhakhre charged one Mangli Andrews with cheating in respect of a currency note of Rs. 5.

The prosecution story was that on the 29th ultimo Laxmibai Parasram, a Hindu hawker was selling fruits on Carnac Road when the accused approached her and purchased four lemons and asked for a change of Rs. 5. The complainant handed him the change and the accused gave her a Khilafat Note in exchange. The complainant examined the note and finding it to be false reported the matter to a police sepoy No. 1006-I, who arrested the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to a day's simple imprisonment and ordered the Khilafat note to be destroyed.

HIGH COURT.

COTTON CASE.

SUIT FOR INJUNCTION.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Mulla.)

Rai Saheb Sangidas Jessiram ... Plaintiff

vs.

Purshotamdas Thakordas & ors. Defendants

The plaintiff who was a member of the East India Cotton Association Limited, filed this suit for certain declarations and for an injunction restraining the defendants who were the Board of Directors of the said Association from exercising certain powers which they purported to exercise under the rules of the Association.

Mr. B. J. Desai instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya appeared on behalf of the plaintiff and applies for a rule *nisi* and for an injunction restraining the defendants from proceeding against the plaintiff under rules 214, 18 and 19.

The plaintiff alleged in his plaint that he carried on business in cotton and other commodities on a very large scale. Prior to 1st September, 1922, he had entered into numerous contracts for the purchase of Umra fine cotton for September 1922 delivery. The quantity agreed to be purchased by him amounted to about four lakhs of bales.

Under the rules of the Association, the seller had the option to give delivery from 1st September under contracts for the September delivery. The plaintiff alleged that he had purchased such a large total quantity of cotton that the sellers well knew that they would not be able to tender sufficient goods of the contract quality during the period of delivery; and the sellers stood to make a heavy loss. The defendants were members of the Board of Directors of the Association. Under the rules of the Association the defendants, the plaintiff alleged, with a view to avoid any question of appeal had begun to fix and register rates, among others, for Umra fine cotton for September delivery as well as spot rates from day to day. The plaintiff charged that the action of the defendants since 1st September was deliberately designed so as to injure the plaintiff and deprive him of his legitimate rights under the contracts; and their action was also deliberately designed unduly to favour the sellers. On the 7th September the Board had fixed Rs. 470 as the spot rate, and Rs. 494 as the *vaida* rate. The said spot rate was fixed unduly low so as to affect the market in favour of the sellers. The plaintiff further charged that the powers held by the Directors had been dishonestly and maliciously exercised to the same e[nd]. On the basis of the rates fixed by the Board, and by reason of the Board's action claims amounting to Rs.12,00,000 would be made against plaintiff. The claims were false and dishonest and plaintiff submitted that he would be justified in refusing to meet them. The plaintiff prayed for a declaration that the spot and settlement rates fixed by the Board were fraudulent and not binding upon him, that the option under rule 82, in so far as it purported to compel the plaintiff, who was a willing purchaser, to pay damages to the defaulting seller, was 'ultra vires' of the Board and for an injunction restraining the defendants from exercising the powers conferred upon them by rules 214, 18 and 19 as against the plaintiff on his refusing to meet the claims which might be made on the footing of the rates fixed by the Board. The plaintiff also claimed Rs. 50,00,000 as damages against the defendants.

In his affidavit in support of the application the plaintiff alleged that the defendants were hostile to him, and had been attempting to cause serious embarrassment to him in different ways. He, also, alleged that some of the defendants were themselves sellers of the cotton, and were interested parties. The conduct of the defendants in fixing absurdly low spot rates was so unfair that it had evoked bitter complaints from independent shippers like Messrs. Ralli Brothers and Volkart Brothers.

Mr. Desai in support of his application said that the East India Cotton Association had taken place of the Cotton Contracts Board. The plaintiff dealt in cotton on an exceedingly large scale. He had entered into contracts for the purchase of lakhs of bales which would amount to ten crores of rupees. The Association had not made any new rules. They had adopted the rules of the Cotton Contracts Board. The Board had power to fix both spot and *vaida* rates. The spot rate became material when cotton was tendered and rejected as falling below a certain standard. Under rule 82 the buyer had three options in case inferior cotton was tendered: He may accept it with the difference allowed; (2) reject it with an obligation to invoice it back to the seller at the spot rate; (3) purchase on account of the defaulting seller. The Board had fixed the forward rate at Rs. 494 and the spot rate at Rs. 470. The figures in themselves showed that the spot rate had not been fixed bona fide; for if properly fixed there could not be a difference of more than a rupee or two between the two rates. The fixing of the spot rate at Rs. 470 was *prima facie* evidence of fraud. The plaintiff had exercised his right of buying on behalf of the defaulting sellers. The Board then had purported to exercise its discretionary powers and had put up a notice that they had decided to withdraw the right of buying on account for the September hedge contracts in fine Umra. The result and object of their action was to compel the plaintiff to have recourse to the second alternative under rule 82 viz., to invoice back the rejected cotton at the spot rates which were unduly and dishonestly low. That was compelling the purchaser to pay damages to the defaulting sellers. Although the market was strong the Board had continued

(Continued in column 6.)

NEAR EAST CRISIS.

PROLONGED CABINET DELIBERATIONS IN LONDON.

TURKS WITHDRAW FROM ERENKOI.

(Reuter's Telegrams)

LONDON, Evening of Oct. 1.

The reason for the distinct easing of the situation in the Near East is the receipt of official news that the Turks have withdrawn from Erenkoi. The Military authorities in Constantinople are no longer anxious as regards immediate developments. The meeting at Mudania has been definitely fixed for 3rd October and will be attended by Mustapha Kemal, General Harington, French General Charpy and the Italian General, Mombelli.

TURKS WITHDRAW FROM ERENKOI

LONDON, October 1.

The Turkish have withdrawn from Erenkoi.

MILITARY CONFERENCE IN MUDANIA.

LONDON, October 1.

A Paris message publishes a Smprna despatch which says as a result of the conference between M. Franklin Bouillon and Kemal it is proposed subject to the approval of the Allies, that a military conference should be held at Mudania on the 3rd October to establish the methods of procedure to military evacuation of the neutral zones and Thrace, preparatory to a diplomatic conference about the 15th. It is proposed that General Harington shall represent Britain.

READY TO DISCUSS ARMISTICE TERMS

LONDON, October 1.

Paris, Oct. 1.—According to "Le Journal" the telegram from M. Franklin Bouillon was read to the English and Italian Ambassadors by M. Poincare yesterday. It stated that Mustapha Kemal was most conciliatory and ready immediately to discuss conditions for an armistice. Kemal intended to ask the National Assembly at Angora to accept the Allies' proposals. The telegram added that the Turks would agree to Allied contingents occupying Thrace pending the outcome of the peace conferere.

M. FRANK BOUILLON TO ARRIVE IN CONSTANTINOPOLE.

LONDON, October 1.

Constantinople 1st.—M. Franklin Buillon has not gone to Angora but is expected here on 1st October aboard the cruiser "Metz" Kemal is proceeding to Brusa from Smyrna.

BRITISH CABINET DELIBERATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The British Cabinet sat for two and a half hours this morning and met again this afternoon. The Military, Naval and Air chiefs were present for an hour this morning. It is understood that the meeting was not because of any important new developments but owing to the desire of the Ministers to keep in touch with Headquarters in the event of important news arriving. It is learned from authoritative sources that there is good reason to suppose that the situation is easier. The Turks are already making preparations for a conference between the Allied generals and Kemal at Mudania on 3rd October. News concerning the military situation is most satisfactory and the position at Chanak is easier.

KEMAL'S CONCILIATORY ATTITUDE.

OPINION IN FRENCH CIRCLES.

LONDON, October 1.

The whole country is anxiously awaiting to hear what steps General Harington has taken as the result of instructions to demand Turkish evacuation of the neutral zone. The British Cabinet was apparently equally unenlightened until yesterday evening, and nothing has been permitted to leak out as to what transpired at the mid-night Cabinet meeting. Unconfirmed reports from Paris, however, indicate that the situation is somewhat easier as the result of a message from M. Franklin Bouillon, which reflects a more conciliatory attitude on Kemal's part.

The Earl of Cavan and General Trenchard attended the mid-night council, while Earl Beatty was in telephonic communication.

CONSTANTINOPLE—KEMALIST OBJECTIVE ?

"CHANAK OPERATIONS—A MERE BLIND."

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Constantinople Oct. 1—There seems little doubt now that the Turkish forces in Chanak region are merely intended to act as a blind, while Kemal matures more serious plans. There is absolutely no evidence of any infantry or artillery anywhere within striking distance of the neutral zone; on the other hand, there are good grounds for believing that very important forces are advancing on Ismid with the objective of Constantinople. This is the real menace of the situation.

ALLIED TROOPS SENT TO THRACE.

LONDON, October 1.

Constantinople.—Ismet represents Mustafa Kemal at Mudania, in consequence of the necessity for Kemal to proceed to Angora. The Turks have agreed to the suggestion that the Allied troops should be despatched to Thrace during the process of transition. The Allied High Commissioners are sending a French mission to Adrianople, an Italian to Luleh-Burgas, and a British mission to Rodosto for the purpose of protecting the inhabitants.

ANGORA MINISTER'S MESSAGE TO M. POINCARE.

LONDON, October 1.

Paris.—Yussouf Kemal, the Angora Government's Minister for Foreign Affairs, has sent a message to President Poincare in which he anticipates the early opening of the peace conference and promises immediate cessation of the military operations which are developing in the direction of Constantinople and Chanak in pursuit of the Greeks. Yussouf requests the evacuation of Thrace and promises to reply to the Allied Note in the course of a few days.

Yussuf says, the maintenance of Thrace under the Greek administration if only for another day, and the continuance of the occupation by the Greek army are giving rise to dangers of all kinds, and cause sorrow to the populations of Turkey. It is, therefore, indispensable that Thrace, as far as the Maritza River and including Adrianople, should be immediately evacuated and restored to the Government of the Grand Nationalists' Assembly of Turkey.

Athens.—M. Politis has refused the post of Foreign Minister expressing the opinion that the new Cabinet should be colourless. M. Diomedes has refused the post of Finance Minister for the same reason. It has been decided to send Ex-Premier Gounaris and the Greek politicians, who were recently arrested by the Revolutionary Committee to an island selected by themselves pending their trial.

Malta.—Three Princes and three Princesses of the Ottoman Royal Family, who arrived here from Constantinople have departed for Naples.

SULTAN'S "ABDICATI'ON.'

EMPHATIC DENIAL FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

Mr. H. S. Khatri has received the following cablegram from the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Constantinople, The telegram is dated 1st October 1922:—

There is no foundation for the Reuter's communication regarding His Majesty the Suitan's abdication.

CABLE ITEMS.

Marseilles.—With the object of helping the striking seamen, dockers and coalheavers have refused to handle cargoes and coal for vessels which are manned by Naval details.

Geneva.—The Council of the League has abolished the system of apportioning League expenses on Postal Union system and has substituted units based on the amount of each country's wealth.

The United Kingdom's revenue for the first half of the financial year decreased by fifty-two and a quarter million sterling compared with the corresponding year, reduced income tax and property tax amounting to twenty-six millions.

The death is announced of Major General James Waterhouse.

The revenue returns for six months mentioned on Sunday show a surplus of 56 million sterling revenue over expenditure and appears most satisfactory as the Chancellor of the Exchequer had anticipated a revenue shrinkage of 244 million sterling for the full year. Moreover, six months' expenditure declined by 159 million sterling compared with the expected full year's decline of 169 million sterling.

TENNIS.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, October 1.

In the final at Roehampton, Doctor Fyzee and Ramaswami beat Lezard and Peyre Longue 2-8, 7-79, 6-4, 6-2, 6-3.

"TINO'S" DEPARTURE

NO POPULAR DEMONSTRATION.

REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE'S FINAL WARNING.

(Reuter's Telegrams)

LONDON, October 1.

Athens.—There has been no popular demonstration of sympathy in favour of Constantine, who departed by the steamber "Andros" escorted by the torpedo boat "Pergamos". Emotional scenes took place on the quay at Oropus, where King George bade farewell to his parents. King George subsequently received the Revolutionary Committee, who presented him with a congratulatory address and who claimed to represent the united Greek nation.

The Committee begged the King to influence Constantine's friends to refrain from attempts to re-instate the ex-monarch, declaring that the Committee would mercilessly smash any reaction.

King George expressed his admiration at the way in which order had been maintained and promised to comply with the Committee's request.

"TINO'S" DECISION TO ABDICATE QUITE SINCERE.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Athens.—King George has assured the Revolutionary Committee that his father's decision to abdicate is sincere and final.

VENIZELOS AT BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The universal relief felt at the turn in the Near East crisis is reflected in the leading articles of this morning's newspapers, though it is at the same time pointed out that the path to peace is still beset with serious dangers and that it is premature to assume that the problem will be promptly solved. The Turks, it is remarked, are still making sweeping demands, while the new Greek Government's evident intentions and hopes as regards Thrace constitute an uncertain factor which is evidently also causing the Kemalists uneasiness.

Several London journals are perturbed at the arrival of M. Venizelos and his call at the Foreign Office. It is reported from Thrace that the Greek army's morale is improving and the dangerous possibilities there are shown by the fact that frequent collisions between Greek troops and Turkish bands are already occurring.

TURKS STILL CONCENTRATE ON ISMID.

The press is generally disposed to favour immediate evacuation by the Greeks of Thrace if the Angora Government promises acceptance of the terms in the Allied note to which the British Government firmly adheres. It is suggested that an Inter-allied Commission might then control Thrace pending the final settlement.

The Turks are still concentrating on the Ismid Peninsula though they have ceased to invade the neutral zone, where the British now occupy the whole coast along the Narrows.

While the Opposition Press gives credit for the improved outlook to General Harington's sagacious handling of the crisis, the Coalitionist "Daily Chronicle" declares that the incalculable disaster of the loss of the freedom of the Straits has been averted by the firm and reasonable stand which the British Government alone had the courage to take.

The fact that 175,000 refugees have already been shipped from Smyrna and that their evacuation is still proceeding smoothly gives general satisfaction.

ENGLISH COTTON SITUATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, October 1.

The Mississppi cotton king, Henry Fisher, left Liverpool for America yesterday after a six days' visit and in an interview said he found cotton business on this side decidedly dull. He said thirty dollars bale was far more obtainable in America than in England. The coming short time in England was depressing raw cotton markets. The English point of view was expressed by Mr. Philip Whitehead, a leading Manchester spinner, who is travelling on the same steamer and who said English manufacturers were at present not justified in spinning for stock. Hence inevitable short time. The Near East trouble was decidedly affecting the situation.

PEN VOTES CHANGE IN CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Oct. 2.

The annual general meeting of the Taluka Congress Committee was held yesterday. The following resolution was unanimously passed:—"Pen Taluka Congress Committee approves of the statement of Mr. N. C. Kelkar, leader, Maharashtra Party before the C. D. Committee and is of opinion that Congress programme should be changed as suggested by him.

Office bearers who had recently resigned were re-elected. Messrs. Mandlik, Phanse and Agharkar were elected representatives of the Provincial Congress Committee. Mr. Mandlik was elected a delegate for the ensuing congress.

AUSTRALIAN LABOUR SPEAKS OUT

PREMIER HUGHES' ACTION DENOUNCED.

THREAT OF GENERAL STRIKE IN CASE OF WAR.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, October 1.

Melbourne.—The Labour Party's Commonwealth Council of Action has issued a manifesto declaring that the Premier Mr. Hughes has dishonoured the solemn promise that the recent war, which cost 60,000 Australian lives, would be the last war, by servile acquiescence to the veiled commands of British Imperialists to plunge Australia in another war. The manifesto threatens the organisation of a general strike or the taking of other summary action to prevent munitions from being manufactured or troops transported.

LOAN TO AUSTRIA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, October 1.

Lord Balfour's insistence on the independence of Austria in connexion with the loan guaranteed by European nations is explained by the "Observer's" Geneva correspondent, who says that apparently Italy, which is one of the four guarantors of eighty per cent of the loan, desires control of the commission not under the League of Nations but under the guarantors of the loan; which would mean that Austria's independence would have gone.

It is hoped that Italy will alter her attitude, but, if not, the other three guarantors, namely, Britain, France and Czecho-Slovakia, will take over the whole of the eighty per cent.

The remaining twenty per cent will be easily guaranteed. Belgium has already expressed her agreement and it is expected that Switzerland will also agree.

SURAT MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS CLOSED.

(Associated Press.)

SURAT, Sept. 30.

In Surat nine Municipal schools are to be closed for want of students.

MAHARASHTRA MARCHANTS' CONFERENCE.

FIRST SESSIONS TO BE HELD NEXT MONTH.

The first sessions of the Maharashtriya Merchants' Conference is to be held in the beginning of November 1922, in Bombay under the auspices of the Deccan Merchants' Association.

The objects of the Conference are:—

(1) To arrange for discussion of subjects relating to Maharashtriya Merchants—and arrange for united and organized efforts to remedy their difficulties; (2) to spread knowledge of Commercial and Industrial subjects; (3) to establish Mofussil trade connection with a Central Institution at Bombay; (4) to make a general survey of all Industries small and big and of all raw materials available, in Maharashtra; (5) to establish an information Bureau; (6) to improve the financial condition and establish the credit of Maharashtrian businessmen; (7) to prepare a Trade Directory of Maharashtriyan merchants and manufacturers.

It has also been decided to hold an All India Charkha Exhibition on this occasion. Maharashtra includes, Bombay, Berars, Central Provinces, Karnatak and Maratri Native States.

All merchants, manufacturers and mercantile institutions of Maharashtra who wish to take part in the Conference are requested to send in suggestions, resolutions and subjects for discussion and to send in their names, nature of business and addresses for the Directory.

Membership fee of the Reception Committee is Rs. 10; Delegate fee of the Reception Committee is Rs 5; Visitor's fee of the Reception Committee is Re. 1. Those who pay more than Rs. 10 will be considered as donours. Communications should be addressed to the Maharashtra Vyapari Parishad, Deccan Merchants Association Hall, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay No. 4.

THE SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay a programme of open air sports comprising of various items like high jumps, wide jumps, running race, tug-of-war, etc. was gone through on the Dassera Day in the New Compound Chawls, Tardeo, when nearly 75 students of the night schools took part in it. The successful players 30 in number were awarded prizes at the hands of Mr. G. L. Kale, Inspector, Social Service League night schools.

(Continued from column 2.)

to fix the spot rate at Rs. 470. The plaintiff charged that the Board were acting in concert with the *bears*. The rate was dishonest because it had no reaction to the forward rate, and no relation to the price of American cotton. The plaintiff had declined to pay the amounts which were claimed from him. It was not a question of money. For he had actually taken delivery of cotton of the value of Rs. 5 crores. If the plaintiff did not pay the claims made against him wrongfully as he submitted, the Board would proceed to declare him a defaulter. The plaintiff prayed for an injunction restraining the defendants from taking that course. The injunction would cause no harm to the defendants but it would cause irreparable damage to the plaintiff. The market would get unsettled, and the stocks in the plaintiff's hand would depreciate.

His Lordship granted a rule, and interim injunction, as prayed, and made the rule returnable on Monday, at first which was subsequently extended till Wednesday next.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Tuesday, October 3, 1922.

GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE

We want to know what the Government of India is doing to prevent the great disaster which any clash of arms by England with the Turkish patriots, who are only trying to make England keep her solemn promise, would be to the British Empire in the East. It must be doing something, yet the people of India, who support the Government of India in the elementary but essential sense of paying for its upkeep, have not yet been vouchsafed a word regarding its activities in this direction. We wish to address our complaint to the proper authority, and as it is information that we requiire, and as we live in Bombay, we address it to the Director of Information, Bombay, asking him why he, whose business is to furnish us with information, has provided us with none upon this burning question of the day. He has provided us at various times with pieces of information which we—and, so far as we know, everybody—did not want, upon the subject of the number of eggs which were discovered in a fish's belly in the Punjab, and on the historical aspect of forced labour! But now that there is a question vital to the relations between Government and people, on which the people ask for reassurance, we receive no information from him whatsoever. It is obvious that at this moment the British Government is gambling with the destinies of India; and that bitter disaffection of the people of India exists as the natural result. Whether that disaffection is to apply equally to the Government of India or not depends upon the action of the latter Government. In the lack of any information on the subject the people are quite justified in taking the silence of the Government of India for a sign of tacit acquiescence on its part in the action of the Government of England against the patriotic Turks. And no more cutting evidence of the contempt in which the Government of India hold the people of the country, no more trenchant satire on the "New Era" could be imagined than the silence of the Government at a moment when, if they stood boldly for the cause of Asia, they would have the acclamations of the people, could recruit an army of a million men to-morrow, and an army of ten million men within a year. If Government wish to convince everyone of the necessity of an immediate change in the personnel of Government, they could not have chosen a better way than that of silence at this moment. We want immediate Swaraj, without change of personnel, and so are disappointed by the attitude of Government, which seems to us to be missing a great opportunity for reconciliation with the people. That the separation of Government and people is the cause of India's impotence within the Empire must now be manifest to every thinking individual.

THE SOCIAL CANKER.

The report of the Prostitution Committee appointed last year by the Government of Bombay has been recently published. The members of the Committee have faced the question with frankness and courage. The extent of the evil of prostitution can be imagined from the fact that as many as 67,000 cases of venereal diseases were treated in the hospitals and dispensaries in the city and island in 1919 and no less than 3,000 unfortunate "creatures" are plying their trade, living a life of intolerable misery and degradation from which others, insensible to human feelings, make pecuniary gain. It is only when the cases of merciless torture and life-long misery are brought to light in the courts of law—and this happens very rarely—that the public gets to know of the inconceivable horrors that are being inflicted upon the unfortunate victims most of whom have adopted a prostitute's career not of their own free will but because they have been enticed or kidnapped or even sold for the purpose, when quite young, by their parents or guardians. In the beginning independent beings, gradually the meshes of subjection are closed round them. They are lent money by persons who trade upon their shame and inhumanly exploit their womanhood. The poor victims of unscrupulous exploitation are made to sign bonds and are compelled to remain in permanent bondage or are passed from one unscrupulous brothel-keeper to another who buys them with their debts. Though the conditions of life that obtain in brothels are full of unprintable horrors the following remarks from the report will give some idea of the "commercialisation of vice":—

"A great number of women are virtual slaves of the brothel-keepers. Their scanty fees are the property of those who contrive always to keep them in their debt. In consequence they are compelled to ply their trade up to the limit of human endurance even when suffering from acute veneral disease. The insanitary and overcrowded condition of the brothel area, though perhaps not worse than in other parts of the city, is particularly horrible in their case. The normal lodging is a room with about 150 square feet of floor space with sometimes a smaller room attached in which the girls cook, eat, live and ply their trade. In the worst instances as many as 12 prostitutes are confined in premises of this description. Medical attention is wholly denied them."

The majority report of the Committee has tried to go to the root of the evil and its recommendations are calculated to abolish the brothel type of prostitution. For reasons which are at once cogent and convincing the members are against the practice of segregation. The capital argument advanced—and in our opinion it is a sound one—is that the public display and advertisement of a facility or product must increase the demand for it and encourage immorality by offering easy facilities to gratify the primitive instincts even in case of a stranger. There are also other arguments against segregation. As the Majority say: "We believe that the policy of segregation has encouraged the public in holding aloof from any interference with the evils existing in the segregated area, whereas, if these evils were dispersed, public opinion would be more aware of them and more likely to exert itself to combat them. Further, we note that the system of saving the better areas by the creation of a plague spot is one against which the public opinion is visibly strengthening. We doubt if any citizen of Bombay can entirely eliminate from his mind the horror and disgust inspired by the contempt of morality which "Grant Road" implies and the misery of the unfortunate women which it displays." The majority report has rejected the alternative of regulation of prostitution in the city and favours the policy of gradual abolition of the vice which is an unmitigated stigma to civilisation. Its contention is that by following the policy of regulation the State throws the weight of its authority on the side of a system which condemns thousands of women to life-long degradation. The report while showing the futility of regulation points out that State regulation makes prostitution appear to be a respectable profession. "We do not believe that many people think that it is so. But State regluation also makes the traffic in vice appear to be a respectable trade. We believe that hardly any one thinks that it is so. The State must at least stand for humanity, and the traffic in prostitutes is one of the most inhuman trades in the world. So far from countenancing this trade by regulation, the State ought to use its authority and force to suppress it, and in so doing, we believe it can obtain adequate support from public opinion." The only argument in favour of State regulation is based on hygienic grounds. The Majority rejects this argument because the moral case against regulation is overwhelming.

The main recommendations of the Committee are that the Government following the examples of the Government of Burma should make the acts of (1) the keeping of brothels, (ii) the procuring of women, and (iii) the letting of houses for the purposes of prostitution illegal. The Committee has suggested that the action should be taken very gradually and at first against the sanitarily most degraded brothels. Due stress has been laid upon the operation of the force of public opinion and general education which materially assist in suppressing the growing menace of prostitution. Social work has its undeniable advantages and if the activities of various organisations such as the Social Service League, the Salvation Army, Y M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Seva Sadan, League of Mercy, Social Purity Committee, the Women's Council, Servants of India Society and Children's Protection Societies and all other bodies interested in this humanitarian problem, are coordinated, great benefit in the direction of mitigating this vice will surely result. Public opinion has too long tolerated this shameful traffic. It must not rest content until substantial measures are taken to exterminate the horrors that are being daily enacted in the heart of the city and in the most populated part of the island. The magnitude of the sufferings gone through by the unfortunate victims and the consequent terrible ravages of the venereal diseases call for the immediate steps securing the restriction, if not the abolition, of the commercialised vice. The dignity of the city, the dictates of humanity and the well-being—moral and material—of the citizens require that effective steps should immediately be taken to put a stop to this disgraceful traffic. The majority report suggests the adoption of immediate remedial measures and Government will do well to accept the recommendations which, without being sweeping, are only reasonable and sound.

Notes of the Day

The Moderates' Faith.

The following comments of the "Bengalee" on the excesses of the Police at Guruka-Bagh are noteworthy:

"Blood boils in our veins as we go through the unvarnished description of brutality perpetrated on peaceful Sikhs in the name of law and order, and we must tell the Punjab Government plainly that we can no longer trust their statements, which attribute the stories of excesses to the exaggerating propensity of newspaper reporters. Mr. Andrews is an eye-witness of the scenes he has described, and his description of the cold-blooded and cowardly assaults is more than enough to send a thrill of horror throughout the length and breadth of the country. If the members of the Punjab Government are not lost to all humane feelings, they will feel it in their own heart; and they will hang their heads in shame on account of the diabolical action of the unworthy police which they sent for the dispersal of the Sikhs. But they cannot escape responsibility in the matter. If they let loose a set of brigands on unoffending people without taking any precaution to restrain them properly, they are as much responsible for the unhappy sequel as the police themselves."

No indictment could be stronger than this. The Reforms, it was the Moderates' boast, would, for all time, prevent excesses such as were enacted in the Punjab during 1919. And yet these precious reforms have not been able to prevent "the diabolical action of the unworthy police" in the Punjab. Truly our Moderate friends are men of great faith!

The "Times of India" and B. G. Horniman.

The latest issue of the "Khilafat Bulletin" contains the following comments, *a propos* the advice of the "Times of India" to Lord Rothermere:—

"London Indians have condemned the 'mailed fist' attitude of Mr. Lloyd George, and have demanded full sovereignty for Turkey. One of the speakers said 'that England by her provocative policy had alienated all her friends in the world.' Mr. B. G. Horniman denounced Lloyd George as 'Master of Mas-acre.' To Anglo-Indians, whether they be 'die-hards' or 'live-hards', the name of Horniman, the most sincere friend of India, is a bugbear, and they obviously cannot bear the very mention of his name. The 'Times of India', which lectures Lord Rothermere about honest journalism, has suppressed the name of Horniman from Reuter's report of the London Indians' meeting. And yet the 'Old Woman of Bori Bunder' does not hesitate to render gratuitous advice to Lord Rothermere to turn over his newspapers 'to a group of eminent journalists'—including probably the oracle of Bori Bunder—to be edited 'with a sole regard for bare truth and with no consideration for his own personal predilections and prejudices', and as an example of such model journalism, perhaps it would commend itself to the favourable notice of Lord Rothermere!"

Share Bazaar Speculation.

The evil of unrestricted speculation on the Stock Exchange in Bombay is too patent not to attract general sympathy with the resolution which Mr. Havelivala will move in the Bombay Council. Within the last two or three years the Directors of the Share Bazaar have intervened in cases of alleged speculation in a manner which could not but afford ground for their critics to question the wisdom and motive of their action. It is, of course, a self-evident fact that in a case of definitely limited supply, like the scrip of any industrial or commercial concern, the possibility of a monopoly is undeniable; and that, consequently, whenever the Directors of the Share Bazaar have based their intervention, in the shape of fixing the price of a given scrip and decreeing only cash transactions therein, on the ground of a corner in that scrip, they endeavoured to show that their intervention was demanded by the commonly accepted evils of monopolies. On the other hand, it is equally a self-evident fact that precisely in such cases of scrip with limited supply, the attempt to fix a price tends to benefit, or at least save from further injury, parties who have made disproportionate speculative sales, thus exposing the intervening authority to the suspicion of acting—not in general,—but in partisan or personal—interests. And if specific cases could be cited, wherein the personal interests of the intervening authority were too clear to be disputed, the *prima facie* evidence for the need of some such inquiry as Mr. Havelivala is demanding becomes irresistible.

Need of Non-Official Enquiry.

We would not, indeed, imply a judgment for or against the action of the Board, pending at least the inquiry, if one is instituted. We would not suggest—as Mr. Havelivala has done, not quite wisely—a balance of judgment, nor indulge in rhetoric of the type which concludes his resolution. But Mr. Havelivala and the Council must realise that, should the case for an inquiry appear strong enough, the committee of inquiry must be entirely non-official, with only the chairman a public officer of the training, experience and impartiality of a High Court Judge. We suggest a non-official committee not only because the Stock Exchange is to-day a wholly unofficial body, to which it would benefit nobody to give even the least semblance of officialdom; we think it would be positively injurious if the organisation of the Stock Exchange were in the least manner officialised. But we ask for a non-official committee of inquiry because there are so many interests concerned—those of the brokers and their clients, the investing public; the industrialists and their financiers, the bankers;—that no good can be served by including an official element, even if it were competent to conduct such an inquiry. For all purposes the nomination of a High Court Judge as chairman would be quite sufficient, enabling a committee of laymen to sift and weigh evidence and balance judgment. And if there was no other argument against the inclusion of an official element in this inquiry, we would urge this supreme consideration: we are on the eve of momentous changes in the fiscal policy, which will presumably be altered so as to give greater protection to Indian industries. The recent scandals of the Stock Exchange have been all in connection with the principal Indian industry, and the inquiry would necessarily result in some regulation about the dealings in its scrip. It is, indeed, highly undesirable that the regulation should be such as would restrict unduly the financial facilities to that industry. But it is still more undesirable that the suggestion for regulation should come from a body boasting of an official element, which is generally suspected of anti-Indian sympathies in regard to the tariff policy, and which, therefore, is likely to make confusion worse confounded.

Unauthorised Expenditure.

At a recent meeting of the Corporation, the Municipal Commissioner was candid enough to cry *peccavi* and seek forgiveness in respect of the unauthorised expenditure of Rs. 33,000 on the Malabar Hill Reservoir. It is not surprising that the Corporation responded to the request and forgave. But municipal administration is bound to deteriorate and lead to financial embarrassments when such unauthorised expenditure occurs with all the checks that are imposed. In the first place there is the Chief Accountant. He scrutinizes every expenditure. He is usually lynx-eyed. Nothing ever escapes his vigilance. At one time he was a real Controller of Accounts. But Mr. Monie made him a mere subordinate officer. The result is unauthorised expenditure. Mr. Joshi pertinently asked whether it was the fault of the Chief Accountant. We do not know what reply was given by the Commissioner. But there can be little doubt that the Chief Accountant could not have failed to point out the illegality. It is probably his action that compelled the Commissioner to come to the Corporation. It is notorious that many objections are received by the Commissioner which never come before the Corporation. The Corporation little knows whether the objections receive due attention from the Commissioner or are treated with superior indifference. The reform that is required is to make the Chief Accountant, the true Controller of Accounts, responsible direct to the Corporation and the Standing Committee. The Chief Accountant as the Commissioner's subordinate cannot properly control him and restrain him with effect. Any strenuous action would lead to friction. The next check is the auditors' check; but they are overworked. They cannot get through the routine work without employing an assistant at their own expense. A corporation that tolerates this is obviously neglecting its duty towards the auditors. We have heard bitter complaints from those who ought to know that there are several cases when the auditors have cried in the wilderness by raising objections.

Broken-up Roads.

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday, Mr. Parelkar moved a resolution that the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to the broken-up condition of several roads in the city. Mr. Parelkar specifically mentioned only four roads in his part of the city, which are bad enough in all conscience. But in the Corporation apologists of the Municipal Executive are not lacking, and one member thought that the road-problem in Bombay should be dealt with in a comprehensive manner. Of course, this is a counsel of perfection, and dealing in a comprehensive manner ultimately leads to more and more attention being centred on the Queen's Road, Hornby Road and Esplanade Road. As for the other roads, the motto of the Municipality seems to be "the devil take 'em." The discussion was not without its humorous side. The Chairman of the Improvement Trust entertained his colleagues in the Corporation by telling them how the plant brought out from America for road construction in Bombay was overcarried by mistake, involving a delay of weeks in getting on with the reconstruction of the Soparibaug Road! "After a certain amount of progress had been made", he said, "the Gas Company came along and cut up a portion of the new surface. The Company was unable to get labour and there was delay in relaying the surface!" To let the Soparibaug Road alone, there are other roads in the city, which have been dug up for days together or partly covered with road metal; progress thereafter becomes so slow that one might well imagine that the Corporation had suddenly ceased to breathe. But then it must be remembered that our civic fathers are great believers in "constitutional progress"!

Pilfering on Steamers.

The merchants of the ports served by the Mangalore line of steamers of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company led by Dewan Bahadur Yennewade have submitted a strong representation to the Company, complaining of systematic pilfering of goods by the Company's servants during transit from Bombay to Karwar. They urge that certain conditions in the Bill of Lading, to which the shippers or the consignees are made subject, serve to embolden the servants to carry on their pilfering with virtual impunity and that even legal action is rendered futile in practice owing to the inability of a large number of merchants to afford the waste of time and money involved. They are also naturally afraid that the Company may refuse to accept for shipment the goods of those who have sued them. Besides they may lose their custom by the time the action is decided. On all these grounds, the only remedy, it has been pointed out in the representation, is to delete the saving clauses in the Bill of Lading or to modify them considerably with a view to make the Company legally share the responsibility for the loss of goods by pilferage, etc., while these are in their custody. The Company cannot naturally be expected to keep strict watch over its servants unless it is made responsible for the loss by a due modification of the saving clauses in the conditions. It is not too much to ask the Company to respond to the moderate demands of the merchants.

GANDHI WEEK

BOMBAY'S ENTHUSIASTIC CELEBRATIONS

KHADI—THE KEYNOTE

SPINNING AND HAWKING ALL OVER THE CITY

WOMEN'S PILGRIMAGE TO YERAVDA

Last night saw the close of the Gandhi Week—a week of joy and of intensive work for the country. The Mahatma's birthday really fell on Monday, but the whole week was devoted to incessant work in this city. The selling of Khaddar took a prominent place in the programme for the week. There were a number of spinning demonstrations all over Bombay, each Ward taking its share in this work of propaganda.

Tuesday last saw the beginning of the Gandhi Week, and Bombay at once became alive to the necessity of organising demonstrations and meetings on a large scale all over the city. The work of organising the meetings was taken over by a small committee of the Provincial Congress Committee, in addition to the several District Committees in the city. Meetings after meetings were held in every ward where thousands attended to hear the well-known speakers, requisitioned for the occasion. These meetings were not confined to the literate classes alone; from Kamatipura to Dadar, from Byculla to Girgaum, these meetings attracted people of all classes and communities. In the Byculla and Parel Wards where the mill and other workers preponderate, special efforts were made to appeal to these people. People of backward classes, generally called the "Depressed Classes", have not been neglected by the Congress Committees. Mahatma Gandhi's injunctions for the abolition of untouchability form an important tenet of the four-fold path that he has chalked out for the guidance of Indians, and special meetings were held in the Byculla Ward for the purpose of educating these classes to the duties which they owe to the country, as well the duties which other classes owe to these less fortunate of their fellow-beings. On Friday night and subsequently, the meetings which were held for the particular purpose of bringing home to these people the message of Mahatma Gandhi were well-attended, thousands of people flocking there. In any future work it must be made a point to approach these people—people of the lower strata, as well as the higher classes, for these comprise the majority. It is unfortunate that purely Mahomedan meetings were few and far between. Greater attention should have been paid by the Congress Committees to this phase of work. Meetings there have been in honour of Kemol Pasha, and Mahomedans have no doubt attended these and other meetings in large numbers, but compared to their population greater efforts should have been made to bring home to the Muslims of Bombay the importance of Congress work and programme.

SPINNING DEMONSTRATIONS.

Spinning as stated already has taken a place of prime importance in this programme. Spinning competitions, continuously for twenty-four hours, are not only useful but have a sort of spectacular value for the people. These exhibitions are not new, for on every Gandhi Day such events take place in Bombay in many of the Wards. This consecretion of a whole day, by volunteers, to spinning denotes what importance people attach to this part of the programme. The first of these exhibitions began, if one is not mistaken, at Gamdevi and thence they have spread to the different wards in the city. Last week there was a sort of competition between the different wards in this particular respect, and all wards vied with one another to secure the first place.

HAWKING OF KHADI.

Hawking of Khadi, although formerly done on a small scale, was done all over the city last week, almost all the leaders with the help of a large number of volunteers, taking part in it. Morning and evening these volunteers used to hawk Khadi in their wards doing this labour of love at great inconvenience to themselves, and immense profit to the country at large. Ladies and gentlemen shouldered their part of the burden without any demur and with love and devotion for the sake of the man who is now in the jail. Mahatma's parting message was about Khaddar, and Khaddar took a very prominent place in last week's work. No part of the city was left out of their programme by these volunteers, and whenever and wherever they went they sold Khadi to the tune of thousands of rupees. In fact, more Khadi must have been sold during the week than ever before. Personal example is better than precept, and unselfish work tells more in the long run even on the most apathetic people. That has been the case with the sale of Khadi. The sight of these white-clad volunteers toiling joyously under their burden of Khadi and walking miles all over the city, trying to effect sales and persuade and cajole the unwilling, was worth seeing. A tribute must be paid to these selfless workers who have devoted their time, at great inconvenience to themselves, to this sort of propaganda. Unfortunately, the Khadi sold in Bombay, as Mrs. Avantikabai said, was not all made in Bombay, and the city has no important place as a producer of this sort of cloth. Mrs. Avantikabai said at Sunday's meeting of women that it did not matter whether Bombay was dependent on Manchester or Andhra, or the Punjab. The shackles were there. No doubt in a busy industrial town like Bombay where people have so little leisure, the production of Khadi may not be economical. But Mrs. Gokhalay's words need to be well considered by the Congress leaders of Bombay.

PROCESSIONS.

One innovation—innovation in this respect that it was put into practice on a large scale—this week, was the number of processions held all over the city. These processions catch the imagination of the people and touch them. Some people might think them to be a waste of time, and energy, but so long as these processions help in making converts of the unbelievers, and bring into the fold the wavers, they have a great value. Many such demonstrations have been held all over the city, and Sunday's procession was perhaps the biggest. In this last Mahomedans, Parsis and Hindus all joined together to make a pilgrimage to the temple at Madhav Baug to offer prayers for the long life of the Mahatma. It was a huge procession and from the spectacular point of view was a great success.

WOMEN'S ENTHUSIASM.

It is difficult in a week of intense activities, where thousands of workers have borne their share equally ungrudgingly with selfless devotion, to single out particular workers as deserving of more praise than others. It would be invidious to do so, and it would be also unjust to those who are not so well-known as some of the leaders. But in this week of patriotic work women have equally borne the burden with men: they have taken an equal share with men in selling Khadi; they have gone from door to door, persuading people to buy Kaddar; they have attended meetings in large numbers and they have gone in long and wearisome processions to all parts of the city: they have organised meetings and they have taken a leading part in them. Women of this city have played no mean part in this struggle, all throughout the week. In this work Hindus and Moslems and Parsis equally bore the brunt, although the Hindus were numerically more even compared to their population.

LAST NIGHT'S DEMONSTRATIONS.

Last night's activities may be summed up in a few words. A huge mass meeting was held at Mandvi and another was held at Byculla for the people of that ward. A third meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya for the purpose of celebrating the Birthday.

WOMEN'S PILGRIMAGE TO YERAVDA

Women of Bombay, numbering about a hundred, took train to Poona on Monday morning to pay a visit to the Mahatma at Yeravda, returning the same night. It is not known whether their efforts were successful in catching a glimpse of the Mahatma, but they were sanguine of success. Whether they are successful or not, the effort and their devotion towards the Mahatma requires to be recorded.

Thus the great week ended.

In this week of labour—a labour of love—mention must be made of the students of all the national institutions in the city. Both girls and boys of the national schools and colleges have worked very hard in the fulfilment of the programme. It is in this—a national work—that the value of national institutions as a means of propaganda comes. Girls and boys, school-masters and mistresses have worked hard and it is no wonder, therefore, that national education was given a very important part in the programme. Something like eight lakhs of rupees have been collected for the Gujrath Vidyapith, of which the Mahatma is the Chancellor. Bombay's generosity never dries up, and it was rather surprising, therefore, that some complaints were made about the way the institutions in Bombay were treated, by the Congress. But Mr. Khadilkar assured the people that the Committee had ample funds at their disposal—it only wanted a little retrenchment, if possible. The way all these students worked, under their teachers was really admirable, and speaks much for these national schools and colleges.

GANDHI WEEK.

PROCESSION OF BYCULLA VOLUNTEERS.

PROCESSION TO MADHAVBAG.

On Sunday afternoon a large procession started from the Chowpatty to go to Madhava Bag to offer prayers for the early liberation of the Mahatma and for wishing him long life. Since early afternoon the Chowpatty life. Since early afternoon the Chowpatty foreshore was made the meeting place of the various Congress and Khilafat volunteer organisations in the city. Young students with picturersque posters in their hands, grown up volunteers with banners with suitable incriptions, women with Swaraj flags—all in Khadi—these formed the procession. It was a large procession, composed of the many nationalities in the city. There were Hindus and Moslems and Parsis and men and women. Children also were prominently represented. Forming itself in large and orderly bands the procession started from Chowpatty, with bugles blowing and flags flying, with large number of enthusiastic followers bringing up the rear. On the way many more joined the gathering and the road was lined throughout by khoddar-clad people. The order of the huge procession was something like this. In the front were the leaders of Parsi, Moslem and Hindu communities, followed by the students of the National school; then again came some volunteers with the Moslem volunteers in the rear.

After that came some volunteers carrying a large picture of the Mahatma, and the girls from the national girls' school with flags in their hands, and singing songs followed them; there were women also in large numbers in the procession. The rear was brought up by the strong batch of volunteers from the Mandvi Ward. Each band was singing its own song and carrying national flags with the charkha prominently on them. In the very front of the procession were the Khilafat and Congress flags. There was perfect order throughout and the whole affair was a perfect success. When the procession reached Mandhav Bag prayers were offered at he temple.

THE NEED OF THE HOUR.

KHADADR AND INTER-COMMUNAL UNITY.

Under the joint auspices of Provincial Congress Committee and Parsi Rajkiya Sabha, a public meeting was held on Monday evening at Marwadi Vidyalaya to celebrate the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. J. K. Mehta presiding.

After a programme of recitations and songs was gone through the chairman said they were spending days and nights of the week that had passed in celebrating the birthday of India's greatest man, viz. Mahatma Gandhi. It was Jesus Christ, who, when questioned by a young man as to how he could inherit the Kingdom of God, replied: "Take up thy cross and follow me". It was a great saying with a deep meaning in it. Fortunately for them Asia had produced many prophets like Christ, who uttered similar sayings in their time. Though the Christian religion was transplanted in Europe and in Churches and Convents, and though the name of Christ was said every day, practically they were churches and convents without the soul of Christ. In 1914 during the great war the Christian Churches in Europe were invoking the name of Christ for help, and at the same time carried on tyranny and cruelty to their brethren. Likewise, Kaiser too invoked Christ for help but without success. The Christian belligerents carried on the slaughter of human beings ruthlessly and at the same time invoked the name of Christ for help, as if he was a partner in their bloodshed.

2,000 years had elapsed since Christ came in this world and yet the name of Christ was taken only in name. It was said by an American writer that if Christ were to come again in this world he would not be recognized in any part of the world except Asia. America would not admit him unless he had certain amount of money in his pocket as required from the emigrants. And even if he had the required money with him he would be soon hanged for his sympathy towards negroes. If he were to go to England he would be sent to prison as a Bolshevik or to lunatic asylum as a mad man. Though Christ was no more amongst them, His spirit was amongst them and when men like Mahatma Gandhi were born they imbibed His spirit. Mahatma Gandhi propounded the principles of Jesus Christ when he preached non-violence. It was he who aroused India from its political lethargy and made them conscious of their self-respect.

PUT ON KHADDAR.

The speaker then dwelt at length on the programme of Mahatma Gandhi and exhorted the audience to practise non-violence, put on Khaddar which kept Indian money in India, for if India were to build new mills they may break up Manchester but revive and help Birmingham who would supply machinery for mills. By using Khaddar, they would help their own needy men and women, and retain Indian money in India. He concluded by exhorting Indians to keep up Hindu-Moslem unity, with other communities, and respect the depressed classes.

Mr. Manilal Kothari said God had however given the world two great men to save her from tyranny. One was Mahatma Gandhi and the other was Gazi Kemal Pasha. All the world had accepted and appreciated the value and importance of Mahatma Gandhi except England. He hoped, however, a time would come when England would recognise the value of Mahatma Gandhi and gipe him the honour which was due to him.

Collections for the Ahmedabad Vidyapith were then taken, and about Rs. 700 were collected on the spot. A poor man gave a nickel anna which was put to the hammer, and it realized Rs. 30.

Mr. Khopkar then exhorted Maharashtra people to follow faithfully in Mahatma Gandhi's footsteps.

Maulana Imam Sahib Bavagir then spoke.

Mr. Dadiburjor then, addressing the meeting, said as a Parsi he paid his humble tribute to Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi's transparent sincerity and saintly character appealed him which also appealed the whole of India. He urged the audience to give up all cant and hypocrisy and the habit of grinding their own axe, be true and sincere and follow Mahatma Gandhi's ideal for the country's good.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S TRIBUTE.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha a public meeting of women has held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday afternoon, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay presiding.

Mrs. Gokhalay said the women were going to Poona on Monday and they had, therefore, held their meeting that day.

Mr. K. P. Khadilkar said he was bringing to their notice how much the movement had spread since the Mahatma was sent to jail. It was there said that non-violent N. C. O. would not remain non-violent in practice, but during the last few days they had bright examples of the success of it. Let them turn their eyes to the Punjab where at Guru-ka-Bagh they would see the Akalis fighting the non-violent battle. Most of those Akalis were war-worne soldiers who had fought in Mesopotamia and other places, and even their Government could not pretend that they were not brave fighters. These men were as brave in such non-violent a fight as on the battlefield and they had stood their ground bravely. Mr. C. R. Das and others were now convinced that non-violent N. C. O. was the best way for winning their goal. On the other hand the cooperators in the councils had everywhere expressed their utter disgust at the way they were treated in the councils. They were now undeceived as to the real intentions of Government and had found what councils were really like. In another direction they had Kemal Pasha triumphing over the Greek hosts and the Khilafat question was well nigh solved now. India was on the side of the Kemalists and would give no sort of assistance to bolster up the Greek cause in any way. From these things they would find that the Mahatma's cause had triumphed. They would also find that Manchester mills were idling away their time and on one morning there was a telegram to the effect. They would find from this that even Khadi had succeeded everywhere in India and the result of it was seen in the closing of the Manchester Mills. Everywhere in India they were now producing better Khadi and finer stuff. Therefore he asked them to follow the Mahatma more enthusiastically than ever in order to reach the goal.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha said in every part of the country there was a holy place where the people flocked on a pilgrimage. Such a place was Poona now, as was Subarmati before.

Mr. Bharucha then gave a short sketch of the life of Mahatma Gandhi. How he had to go to jail many a time in South Africa; he would stick to his principles. His behaviour had extorted the admiration of even Christian priests, who thought that he was really preaching the teachings of Christ, while the so-called Christians were not. Gandhiji was fighting for all the people and not for particular sections. For the purpose of saving the poor people from starvation he had devised the charkha, for the purpose of saving his poor countrymen he had put this forward. And only the Charkha would win them Swaraj ultimately. He appealed to the women, therefore, to spin, weave and wear khadi.

ABOLISH UNTOUCHABILITY.

Mr. Manilal Kothari said Mahatma Gandhi had great faith in the women of India, and he was sure that they would respond enthusiastically to his call. On them depended the salvation of India to a great extent. India was now grief stricken; India was poor. They must not judge of the wealth of the country from the palaces of the rich men on the Malabar Hill, or from the luxurious motor cars of the rich. But real India was in the villages; in the seven and half lakhs villages in India. The people there were steeped in poverty and were living in squalor, and it was the duty of women to make them happy. They could do that only by using Khadar, and by nothing else. Let them resolve now and immediately to use Khaddar and the Charkha for spinning. Only by spinning could they cope with the large demand for khadar. The third work was to send their children to national schools Government education released them and their children must have nothing to do with it. The fourth thing they had to do was to abolish untouchability for ever from their amidst. Lakhs of women in India had no clothes to wear, and only by spinning and weaving could they furnish the necessary cloth. The movement of the Mahatma was not for winning Swaraj only, but to improve the condition of the people, by giving them food and clothing.

Mr. N. K. Ozha said the time for speeches had gone by long ago; it was time for work now, for spinning for the sake of the country. The time for quarrelling among themselves had also gone by. They could only win the struggle by strenuous work, by sacrifice and by *shradha*. The future of the country depended upon the way in which they trained their children. He asked them to follow the teachings of

(Continued on next page.)

(Continued on next page.)

For Mrs. Naidu's Message see Page 8.

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE

UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD.

PUBLIC MEETING IN BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday night to celebrate Gandhi Week, Mr. K. P. Khadilker presiding.

Mrs. Ayantikabai Gokhalay said that there were too many speeches already during the week, and they must have now understood the real significance of the movement. The only thing that remained was to do their work now. She wanted that night to speak something about national education; many people had many ideas on the subject. Pandit Malaviya had one idea and Rabindranath Tagore had another; also Mahatma Gandhi had ideas of his own. While Bombay was helping national institutions all over the country, the city was very negligent of its own institutions. Their own schools were languishing for want of support. In the Committees there were even squabbles; there were complaints that national education was a costly thing in Bombay, on account of the high rents. But were they not bound to support the institutions they had already started? If they had only bought some buildings of their own they would not have had to pay the high rents they were now paying. If they had some buildings, the institutions in the city would have been placed on a firmer footing and she asked that the people of Bombay should not neglect their own schools. After they had done that important work, they could subscribe as liberally as they liked to institutions out of Bombay. But not on account of cost should they close these institutions. Coming to the question of Khadi she asked men, what objection they had to the wearing of Khadi. So far she had heard no real objections against it. If women were afraid to wear it on account of the men-folk, there was at least some excuse for them. But why should not men wear Khadi; what earthly reason had they against wearing it? The next question was that they should not be dependent on other provinces for their Khadi supplies. They must produce Khadi, and not merely buy it from other provinces. Every *chawl* must be well organised and must give its quota of yarn. She asked them not to depend on others—for it did not matter much whether they were the slaves of Manchester or any Indian town. It was not enough for them to wear Khadi; only by producing it themselves, would they do their duty to the country. Even Mahatma Gandhi used to spin at least for one hour a day, and he was doing the same thing now. If they wanted to follow the Mahatma teachings faithfully then let them not be content with mere wearing of Khadi, but let them produce it also.

MESSAGE OF ASIA.

Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall said Mahatma Gandhi was with them, though not in the body. It was easy enough to be enthusiastic and to push on in the way of progress, while Gandhiji was there, a living inspiration! But it was very much harder when he was gone. There was one thing which was in danger by his absence, and no one could be blamed for it, unity which enthusiasm, largely owing to Gandhiji's personality gave them. There was an inscription on one of the church buildings in England: Long live the established church and death to all enthusiasm. That gave them the attitude of the law-abiding Englishmen! He believed that without enthusiasm it was difficult to succeed for any one nation, in one great wave of enthusiasm. Gandhiji had created that wave of enthusiasm which, if they would but trust themselves, would lead the Indian nation to freedom. Directly the people were disheartened everything was over. Mahatma Gandhi had created unity which was a very valuable thing.

A PLEA FOR UNITY.

He remembered another great national movement with which he (the speaker) was from the very beginning closely associated, and the motto of which was Union and Progress. They could not have progress without union, and they could not have union without progress and directly progress ceased enthusiasm waned, and people began to waver. That other movement went through the same phase, through which the Indian nation was going. Turkish leaders were taking up everything European in regard to non-religious matters and keep the European model before their eyes. But they found that the more European they became, the less they were liked by the Europeans themselves for the change, and to-day they were following the way which Mahatma Gandhi had shown them. The Turkish nation went now to Asia for their ideals and for their requirements, and they were on the road to success. There was, however, one thing from which the Turks were suffering. The Turks were doomed to warfare for twenty years and Indians did not know the sufferings of those people. The Turks were doomed to warfare, but the Indians were not. That made them miss something of the very jewels of the life of Asia, which Indians had. What was the message of Asia to the world? It was the message of Universal Brotherhood. But while a nation was fighting for its existence it could not remember that Indians had the advantage of being a subject people, a subject race, and not one of the sovereign powers which to-day disgraced the world. No Italian, no Frenchman, or German, no subject of a sovereign nation could escape the guilt which attached to these people. Indians were innocent, which was a priceless asset. For, if they would keep up they would have on their side, for certain, the power of countless hosts. If they would follow their leader faithfully, they would have the hosts which they could not see, they would have the actual Ruler of this world against the sham leaders. In the

GANDHI DAY.

MALAVIYAJI'S MESSAGE.

SUPPORT GUJARAT VIDYAPITH.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

LAHORE, Oct. 1.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya returned here from Multan this morning. In response to a request to go to Bombay in connection with the celebration of the Gandhi Day to-morrow Pandit has sent the following message:—

I regret I cannot reach Bombay tomorrow to join you in fittingly celebrating the Gandhi Day. But I will be with you in spirit and I hope and trust you will be able to collect the sum of ten lakhs which you have proposed to raise in honour of Mahatma Gandhi for the support of the Gujarat Vidyapitha of which he is the Founder and Chancellor and which has already become an important and growing centre of national education. No Indian deserves greater honour to-day than Mahatma Gandhi. In honouring him we shall be honouring ourselves.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

"IN INTERESTS OF MASSES."

DISCUSSION IN COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 2.

The Legislative Council assembled to-day at 2 p.m. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar presiding. A fourth list of questions and answers was supplied to-day.

Replying to Mr. Trivedi's question with regard to the disallowing of Rs. 500 voted by the Poona City Municipality, in connection with expenses for the address to Hakimji and Pandit Nehru, the Hon Mr. Hidayatulla said attention is invited to section 56 (M) of the Bombay District Municipal Act 1901, under which unnecessary expenditure of this kind requires the previous concurrence of the Collector. This the Collector, in the exercise of his discretion refused to grant. The visitors were touring the country in the interest of Civil Disobedience, and the proposed expenditure appeared to be an act of extravagance on the part of a municipality demanding and receiving large grants in aid from Government.

In reply to a question from Rao Bahadur Kale, pertaining to the separation of executive and judicial functions, the Hon. Mr. Hayward stated that the Commissioners of divisions and the Commissioner in Sind were consulted as to the practicability of reducing the ordinary magesterial establishment and of transferring the Magisterial work to Subordinate Judges at places where there are Subordinate Judges Courts. The replies of the Commissioners had been received, and were being considered by Government.

Dr. Paranjpye, denied that there was a delay in payment to the Food Contractor for food supply to the J. J. Hospital.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION BILL.

Debate on the Compulsory education Bill was then proceeded with. Mr. Bhate (from Kolaba) opening the debate, said [illegible] Municipalities did not come forth to [illegible] full advantage of the Patel Act not [illegible] account of their own apathy but owing [illegible] illiberalism of the Government in the [illegible] matter of providing the Municipal bodies [illegible] sufficient revenue. Pointing to a de[illegible] in the Bill, the speaker said that no [illegible] specific period was mentioned within which [illegible] education in education was to be carried [illegible] by local bodies.

Paranjpye, intervening, said that [illegible] Select Committee would consider that [illegible]

Ibrahim Haji (Bombay) made a de[illegible] for a further increase in the Govern[illegible] grant to the Local Board areas. He said, was a conservative Province [illegible] spect to the Mohamedan population. [illegible] sion in the education of females; [illegible] speaker continued, was a problem [illegible] with still considerable difficulties, [illegible] as far as Sind was concerned. He [illegible] for special provisions which would [illegible] quired in the Bill to meet all such [illegible] ties.

Kambli (of Hubli) enumerating the [illegible] ges accruing from the Bill remark[illegible] that the Bill should be enforced in [illegible] and liberal spirit.

RECTOR OF LABOUR BOARD'S SUPPORT.

Findlay Shirras, director of the [illegible] Board, joining the debate said that the legislation before the House was worthy of reputation of the Hon. Minister who has moved it on behalf of the Government members. He was glad to say that they all were proud to stand with the Minister on this occasion. Referring to the present conditions of labour, Mr. Shirras said that ignorance was a substantial factor that led to strikes that have now been oftener phenomena. Compulsory education would quell all this ignorance. A higher standard of life would then come to exist, and, economically too, this spread of education was considerably useful. Scotland, he mentioned, was the first country to introduce compulsion in education. Mr. Shirras then placed before the Council an interesting statistics which showed that only 13.8 per cent. of males, of this Presidency, were able to read and write, while 2.4 per cent. of females of this Presidency were acquainted with the three R's.

Mr. Shirras, then quoted figures showing the literacy in various communities and said he would make clear the imperative need of such a legislation of compulsory education especially in the interests of the masses.

"BILL OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE."

Messrs. Pradhan and Surve also spoke. The latter asked for a heavier punishment in the case of absence in primary schools.

Rao Bahadur Kale (of Satara), congratulating the Minister of Education, said that the Bill was of national importance from the point of view of the masses. Mr. Kale, after criticising the Bill in conclusion, remarked that his object in criticising the Bill was to help the Minister and not to obstruct him.

The next speakers to come in were Sardar Dalal, Khan Bahadur Cooper, and Mr. Mansuri the last of whom characterized the Bill as unsatisfactory inasmuch as compulsion according to him had been left to the sweet will of Government. He also feared that Government servants, under one plea or another, might possibly get into Local Board committees suggested.

Mr. Lorry, Director of Public Instruction, tried to reply some of the criticisms advanced.

After Mr. Rothfield had spoken, Rao Bahadur Chitale was called upon to speak by the President. Mr. Chitale who was quite vehement, even from the start, told the House that he, as a member of the Compulsory Education Committee, had examined a witness from Guzerat who opposed compulsory education tooth and nail. At the sight of this, said the speaker, his breath was taken away. He was yet speaking when the house rose for the day.

DESIRABILITY OF SPEEDY CONFERENCE.

BRITISH RESOLVE TO TRUST MEN ON THE SPOT.

Reuter's Simla Office is in receipt of the following message by wireless from Oxford dated midnight Saturday, 30th September.

The situation in the Near East is substantially unchanged and continues to be extremely grave. The desirability of a speedy meeting at Mudania or elsewhere between Mustapha Kemal and the Allied generals is everywhere emphasised as the only effective method of relieving tension. Kemal in reply to General Harington agreed to a meeting at the earliest opportunity and an American correspondent at Smyrna telegraphs that after a conference with his advisers lasting well into the night, Kemal decided in favour of such a meeting early next week. Meanwhile, it is felt that the situation is extremely dangerous. While declaring his desire to avoid incidents Mustapha Kemal's troops have continued to pass in to the neutral zone despite the terms of the joint Allied note and they have taken positions in closest proximity to the British defences. His action as "The Times" points out to-day is at least ambiguous. The British forces in face of this have shown amazing restraint and have every desire and intention to maintain their patient attitude.

It is obvious that from the military point of view the position is rapidly becoming impossible. It is felt here that there is a limit of concession, beyond which it is impossible to proceed. The difficulties of their military commanders on the spot are fully appreciated by the British Government and they have been notified that full support will be accorded them in any measures they may be called upon to take. A report which has been widely circulated that the Italian force at Constantinople is being withdrawn is officially stated to be completely devoid of foundation.

ALL-INDIA NON-PARTY CONFERENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 2.

Mr. Yamin Khan, M. L. A. states that the Muslim members of the Indian Legislature remaining in Simla were given to understand on 28th September last that the All India Non-Party Conference announced to be held in Delhi on the 4th October has been postponed and will probably be held in Delhi on 22nd October.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANPUR, Oct. 2.

Porbander celebrated Ghazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha's victory offering prayers in Masjids. A long procession of Hindus Mussalmans walked through the streets and offered prayers at the house where Mahatmaji was born. The Dholera municipal teachers' strike continues. Merchants have filed suits against teachers to recover their money. Jamnagar was greatly enthusiastic over the anniversary of Mahatmaji's birthday. Khadi exhibition attracted the public much. In spite of heavy rains women attended the meeting in thousands and took vows to use Swadeshi.

LENIN OF LUCKNOW.

The "Independent" writes:—

"We would draw the attention of our die-hard contemporaries to the following clearly incriminating telegram received by us from Shajahanpur.

"Kindly enlist me and Mr. Lenin of Lucknow as volunteers for an Angora Expedition—Benarsilal Kohash, Shahjahanpur."

Lenin is a name that should throw our contemporaries into hysterics."

THE EXCELSIOR

THE GONDOLIERS.

The public of Bombay last night accorded a great reception to what many people have described as the finest of the Gilbert and Sullivan hepertoire. As the Gondaliers is being played again to-night, in to-marrow s issue will be given a detailed account of this most excellent performance, which was a credit to the Bombay stage and to all concerned.

CENTRAL LABOUR BOARD URGES ARBITRATION.

The Committee of the Central Labour Board, to which are affiliated five of the most important Trade Unions in Bombay, has unanimously passed the following Resolution in connection with the Tramwaymen's strike.

"This meeting of the Managing Committee of the Central Labour Board regret very much the Tramway Company's refusal to recognise the men's Union on untenable grounds in direct contravention to the findings of the Industrial Disputes Committee that recently held its sessions in Bombay and strongly urges upon the Company the adoption of the principle of Arbitration as the only method open to both the employers and the employees to bring about a speedy termination of the present strike which entails great and unnecessary hardships upon the travelling public in Bombay."

His Excellency received the Raja of Akalkot at Government House on the morning of 30th September and was present at the Races in the afternoon.

GANDHI WEEK.

(Continued from previous page.)

Mahatma faithfully in order to raise their country Their children must get the right sort education for the regeneration of the country and he appealed to them to do the bidding of the Mahatma towards that end.

Mrs. Khairunnisu said they must all wear khadi for the unity of the two communities as there were no real differences between Hindus and Moslems. Kemal Pasha had bavely fought for the cause of Moslems, as also the cause of Asia. He had upheld the righteous case of Islam and had valiantly fought the Greeks out of Asia Minor. She asked them to pray for the continued success of Kemal Pasha in his great fight.

Mrs. Avantikabai said the Khilafat question had now been solved by Kemal Pasha and there was no need for them to go to their Government for help in that direction. The other portion of the programme they had to finish by themselves. She asked them to give their names to Mrs. Ratanabai if they wanted to go to Poona on a pilgrimage to see the Mahatma.

Mrs. Ratanbai said they were thankful to Kemal Pasha for winning victories over the Greeks and they congratulated him on them. Instead of the Gujratis the Akalis had taken up the cause of the Mahatma in fighting a non-violent battle. It was their duty to liberate the Mahatma from his prison by their work and she asked them to pray for his long life and liberty. Nearly eighty women were going to Poona, she said, and those who wanted to go there should register their names. They were going there to see Mahatma Gandhi and she hoped the women of Bombay would take advantage of the opportunity offered.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a meeting was held on Monday night at Masjid (Mandvi) to celebrate the Gandhi Birthday. There was a very large audience.

Mr. J. K. Mehta said the Duke of Connaught had asked them to forget and to forgive for what had happened in the Punjab. They could forgive but never forget and the British who had jailed the Mahatma should really have thanked him for inducing the people to forgive. But that was the moralities which guided the British Government, and there was nothing new in it. When he once asked the Mahatma whether it was not better not to burn their foreign clothes, the latter said how could he agree to his own dirty things being given to other people? Mr. Mehta said Gandhiji was of the opinion that without non-violence it was not possible to win Swaraj for India. Khadi was a sign of love of purity and of patriotism. The third part of the Bardoli Programme was Hindu-Moslem unity; it was the very foundation on which their Swaraj was built. The fourth thing was the abolition of untouchability. Indians had been keeping their brethren down for centuries and thus dehumanising them. In Southern India the treatment given to these people was atrocious. The result was that whenever Indians went out to any of the Colonies, they were treated as pariahs, as depressed untouchables. The Akalis had, by their splendid heroism, proved to the very hilt that the true spirit of non-violence had really permeated the masses.

Dr. M. B. Velker said they had gathered there to celebrate the Birthday of a man whose teachings have stirred the very depths of their hearts. Gandhiji was no ordinary man and they were not celebrating the birthday of an ordinary man. What was the most extraordinary quality in him. The first was intense *Shradha* in tthe possibilities of his country. The leaders who had preceded him had not such intense belief in the capacity of their countrymen, and this quality greatly distinguished Mahatma Gandhi and Lok-Tilak. When Englishmen finally took India into their possession after the battle of Plassey, they cast about for means to consolidate their rule in India and for that purpose they told the Indians that there was nothing valuable in them. And that impression had to be removed by a man like Mahatma Gandhi. The next great quality in the Mahatma was selflessness, combined with sacrifice. His sacrifices were immense and incomparable. After that came the Mahatma's fearlessness. His courage was matchless, and he had communicated that quality to the thousands of their countrymen who were rotting in jail to-day. He asked them to make a resolve there and then never to wear any other cloth than Khadi.

Mrs. Kuvarabai said every leader was shouting out that sixty crores of rupees went out of India every year but she asked those leaders how much foreign cloth they had in their houses. Whenever she went to a house to sell Khadi, the menfolk asked her to induce their wives to use khadi. But she asked them whether it was after all so difficult for them to induce their wives to wear Khadi. If they would but try, they would certainly succeed.

Pandit Mukund Malaviya and others also spoke.

BYCULLA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

SATURDAY'S PROCESSION.

Under the auspices of the Byculla District Congress Committee a procession was organised on Saturday last the preliminary gathering of volunteers being held in the Maidan opposite the Arthur Road Hospital. All of a sudden a message was received from the Commissioner of Police that the procession would not be allowed to proceed with music. A number of Police sepoys with a Sub-Inspector in charge were seen posted near Jacob Circle. But the Committee decided to take out the procession without music. Volunteers singing National songs led the procession. Next to them was a motor lorry in which were seated young children (volunteers clad in Khadi) singing patriotic songs. Behind the lorry there was a four-wheeled cart with a life-size portrait of Mahatmaji. The procession left the Maidan about 4 p.m. and passed through Ripon Road, the Parsee Statue, Bellasis Road, Parel Road, ydhoni and Bhuveleshwar, where the olunteers were entertained with drinks by the proprietor of the Surat Hindoo Hotel, and through Girgaum Back Road, the procession reached Madhav Bagh at 7 p.m. Here prayers were offered by the members and volunteers of the Byculla Dt. Congress Committee, for the long life and good health of Mahatma Gandhi. In the procession placards stating "use Khaddar", "Ply the Spinning Wheel", and "Mahatmaji's Birthday festival", were carried by the volunteers.

PUBLIC MEETINGS IN BYCULLA.

Under the auspices of the Byculla D. C. C. public meetings were held on the 28th September, at Kamatipura, on the 29th September, at Tardeo Kachrapathy, on the 30th September at Madhav Bagh, on the 1st instant at Madanpura and yesterday at Jacob Circle.

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE.

(Continued from previous page.)

end he asked Indians to carry on this message of Mahatma Gandhi beyond the boundaries of India, till it reached the whole world, and the whole human race.

THE MAN OF DESTINY.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha said when the country was in the direct peril and difficulty a great man was born in this country to liberate her from the perilous position. That great man was Mahatma Gandhi of Sabarmati. The principle of non-violence taught to the world by Jesus Christ, by Goutama Budha, was again given them today by Mahatma Gandhi. Let them look at the nations of the West who were dependent on violence—Germany, England and France and they would find the futility of force. They would pray God to-night that Mahatma Gandhi might be spared them for many years to come.

NON-VIOLENCE.

Mr. U. K. Ozha said the people who were thinking that Mahatma Gandhi had made a mistake in following N. C. O. were themselves mistaken. They had no sympathy for the poor men in this country, who were starving. Mahatma Gandhi had told them to be fearless in the first instance, before being N. C. Os, for becoming fearless, they must be non-violent, whatever it might cost them. Only non-violence would make them fearless. The next thing was to be Indians first, and then Muslims, Hindus and Parsis. To be Indians first must be their aim and ideal. They must imbibe those feelings of unity and must first start with unity among their own divided communities. If they were united in their own communities, they could easily unite themselves with Moslems, Parsis and Christians. They should not also have untouchability among them. Man's worth was not judged by a man's caste, or his status; it depended on his soul and the soul in an *antyaj* was purer than in a rich man, who was rolling in luxuries. It was their duty to abolish these differences and stand united before the world. Only then would they win their goal. If they wanted to liberate the the Mahatma they should do their duty faithfully by him. Instead of quarrelling among themselves, they should devote their time to spinning, and doing the other parts of the task imposed upon them by the Mahatma. Real non-violence was now shown by Akalis and not by the people of Bombay. They had shown what could be done by following faithfully the teachings of Mahatma, and their names would live for ever.

FAILURE TO WIN SWARAJ.

Pandit Mukund Malaviya said Mahatma Gandhi had told them that they should liberate him only after winning Swaraj and not by any other means. Did they not want to set Gandhiji at liberty? If they wanted to do so, why then were they not doing their duty which he had asked them to do? If they had not won Swaraj yet, it was not through any fault of Gandhiji, but it was through their own fault. They had failed in their duty to their country, and how could they win Swaraj in those circumstances? Did they want to liberate Gandhiji, and did they want to get Swaraj? Then why were they not doing their duty? Or were they content to remain in their present salvery for ever? He thought not.

N. C. O. STILL STRONG.

Mr. Khadilker said the people of Ahmedabad were collecting a sum of ten lakhs for the Gujrath University which would place it on a firm footing. About the national institutions in Bombay, they need not have slightest anxiety, for the Provincial Congress Committee had ample funds at their disposal, to continue their institutions till Mr. Banker came out of the jail. They had some differences no doubt, but they were about the high expenses, the cry was for retrenchment all round, and no wonder if the Committee too wanted it. He congratulated the people of Bombay on giving a sum of nearly eight lakhs to the Ahmedabad University. N.C.O. had not failed, as they had an instance of it in Surat, where the people had undertaken to clean the city and sweep the roads. Was that the result of the failure of the movement, or its success? They were not working under any excitement; they were doing these things in a cool and calculated way, and everywhere they would find instances of progress all round. Sir P. C. Ray had said that while the Calcutta University was manufacturing clerks on a huge scale, the national university in Dacca was creating men on whom the future progress of the country depended. By buying foreign cloth they were only strengthening the hands of Governments; and making their own bonds tighter. They were merely subsidising the Government by buying foreign clothing. Even the Amir of Afghanisthan had spoken highly of Khaddar. Owing to the change of attitude in the East towards the English, the Manchester Mills were suffering. In course of time the whole of Asia would wear Khadi and would be independent of other countries. Even the Moderate councillors had now found out that the Mahatma was right and that they were wrong. All those great things were being achieved while the Mahatma was in jail. If they wanted to make him free, if they wanted to do their duty, then let them wear Khadi, he said.

With a vote of thanks, the proceedings terminated.

MAHATMA'S BIRTHDAY

THE ONLY TRUE HOMAGE

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU'S MESSAGE

The following Message from Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was read at the meeting held at Mandvi last night :—

"The only acceptable homage to Mahatmaji is the love of a united nation rendered pure through suffering and free through unstinted sacrifice."

"ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to my letter on the above subject, that appeared in your issue of the 31st August, asking a number of queries to the Directors of the said Company, and amongst other things about the European Manager of Agencies and Branches at the Head Office, I understand from the Directors, etc., (1) that the work of the said Manager at Singapore was satisfactory; (2) that his work in Calcutta showed splendid results; (3) that he was promoted to the Head Office on that account; (4) and that the Directors are thoroughly satisfied with his work—I state these in all fairness to the said European Manager, and regret, if my queries have caused him any pain.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

FIRE IN A FACTORY.

A fire broke out on Monday afternoon at 12-30 in a shed used as a factory for preparing paints and situated in Sukhlaji Street. The factory belonged to the London Paint Manufacturing Company and is owned by one Mahomedally Gullamhussein. The owner had rented a shed in the stables of Mr. Julius Gove and had stored therein various kinds of oils. Oil was being boiled in a tank yesterday when the contents of one of the tanks overflowed and fell on the live-coal beneath, which got ignited and set fire to the tank. The fire spread rapidly on account of the inflammable nature of the liquids. Immediately fire-alarm was raised and the Byculla and Babulla Tank fire engines repaired to the scene, and the fire was ultimately extinguished. The damage is estimated at Rs. 5,000. The property is covered by insurance.

LATE MR. MUSABHAI H. VISRAM.

The sudden death, from heart failure on Sunday last, of Mr. Musabhai H. Visram, B. A. (Cantab.), Bar.-at-Law, remove from the Bombay Bar one of its oldest members. The deceased was of a jovial disposition and was always anxious to help his friends. He belonged to the Visram family,—at one time the foremost among the Khojas, the late Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, being one of his uncles. Mr. Musabhai was also related to Mr. Cassumally Jairaz Peerbhoy. The latter's only sister was Mr. Musabhai's wife, who predeceased him. The deceased lost his grown-up daughter,—a very well-educated young lady,—two years ago, and this was so great a blow to him in his advanced age, that he never got over it. Lately, he was suffering from cancer of the face, and passed away suddenly on Sunday morning. The deceased leaves behind him a widow, a grown-up son and three little children.

J. J HOSPITAL SCANDAL

WANTED A SIFTING ENQUIRY.

At the Municipal Corporation meeting held yesterday there was a discussion of the Government's letter and Press note in regard to the J. J. Hospital scandal. Mr. V. J. Patel said both the documents were based on an incomplete, one-sided departmental enquiry in which neither the Corporation nor the public had an opportunity of representing their views. Looking to the grave public importance, nothing short of a public enquiry could or would meet the ends of justice. He detailed "seriatim" the events that led up to the Governments letter and Press note which he characterised as a "white-washing one," in which "no one was blamed—neither Minister, nor the Surgeon-General, nor the Secretariat, and Col. Carer had merely 'down his duty'." He then pressed for a sifting enquiry to be made by requesting the Government to appoint a Committee without delay and the final disposal of the Government's letter might, he said, be postponed till the report of the Committee.

Mr. Nariman seconding said it was a duty to humanity that they had to perform. Mr. Surzle and Dr. Jehangir Cursetji then spoke. The Corporation at that stage adjourned without coming to a decision.

FAILURE TO CONVENE A MEETING.

COMPANY AGENTS AND DIRECTORS CONVICTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavie, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, (1) Chhotubhoy Makanji Desai, (2) Nasirbhoy Abdullabhoy Lalji, (3) Hajibhoy Allarakhia, (4) Vaikunth A. Desai (5) Karamally Abdullah Allarakhia, and (6) Hussein Karamally Abdullah Allarakhia were charge with failing to convene the ordinary general meeting and to circulate to shareholders the audited balance sheet of the Standard Alluminium and Brass Works, Ltd., as required by the Indian Company Act. The complaint was filed by Mr. Phiroozshah M. Madon, a shareholder in the Company. Accused No. 1 was a Secretary of the Company and the accused Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 represented the Agents and the Board of Directors of the Company.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Bar.-at-Law, with Mr. Dastoor of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. N. N. Saher, Barrister defended accused No. 2, and Mr. Kanuga, pleader, defended all the other accused.

Further hearing of the case was proceeded with on Monday.

JUDGMENT.

His worship in the course of a lengthy judgment said in this case the Standard Aluminium and Brass Works Co. Ltd., a business-concern registered under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and its Directors among whom are its Agents are charged with offences under section 76 and 131 of the Act. The case for the prosecution was that contrary to the requirements of section 76 no general meeting of the Company was held within 15 months of the last general meeting which was held on the 30th March 1921 and that—contrary to the requirements of section 131 a duly audited balance sheet was not read before a general meeting within the time specified by law and that no such balance sheet was sent to the registred address of each of the shareholders. The defence set up by the defendents was such that in examining the merits, it was necessary to read the two sections to-gether. His Worship, then at great length, narrated the defence of all the accused and observed that at the outset he would deal with the preliminary objection taken to such proceedings. It was said that the case was not properly before the court since the prosecution was launched by a shareholder and not by the Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies. For that objection reference was made to the case of Emperor vs. Saheb Sing Vol. XI Criminal Law Journal decided by the Chief Court of the Punjab. He need only point out that in a later decision of the same Court in the case of Teka Ram vs. Emperor, the correctness of the earlier decision was doubted. But quite apart from that—he was bound by the decision in the case of Ganesh Narayan Suka, Indian Law Reporter in which it was laid down that as a general rule it was the right of any person having knowledge of the Commission of an offence to set the law in motion by a complainant even though he was not personally interested or affected by the offence. There was no provision in the Company Act which restricted the right of instituting criminal proceedings to the Registrar. In his Worship's judgment, from the phraseology adopted by the Indian Company Act, it appeared that there was no reason why the statutory meeting should not be called the Extraordinary General Meeting. He, therefore ruled that the defence that because a meeting demanded by the shareholders was held on the 29th June 1922, absolved the Company from their liability to hold a meeting commanded by section 76 could not hold good. Therefore, the Extraordinary General Meeting which was held on the 29th June 1922, not "Suo motu" but on demand of the shareholders could not under the law be regarded as satisfying thoe purposes of the meeting which ought to have been called "Suo motu" on before the 30th June 1922, in obedience to the command of the law under section 76. The latest date on which the Company ought to have convened a general meeting was the 30th June 1922. They ought to have sent a copy of the audited balance sheet to the registered address of every member of the Company seven days before that meeting, for, they were bound by law to read the auditors' report and the balance sheet at that meeting. That was not done. He regarded the Chairman's (Mr. V. A. Desai's) observations at the meeting as vain bombast. The defence said that their auditor Sorabji Jamsetji who had been playing into the hands of some unscrupulous shareholders had neglected to do his duty and, therefore, the balance sheet was not ready in time to be posted to the shareholders. His Worship called the defence utterly dishonest and dishonourable. Why did the chairman if he was an honest man not tell the shareholders that on account of the treacherous conduct of the auditor it had become impossible for the directors to send them copies of the audited balance sheet by post? He (the chairman) deliberately deceived the shareholders into the belief that the auditor was an 'extremely careful man. He, therefore, imposed a fine of Rs. 250 on the Company and directed that warrant be issued for the recovery of the fine. Accused Nos. 2, 3 and 5 were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 250 each in default to suffer five months' simple imprisonment. Accused No. 6 was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 in default to suffer simple imprisonment for one month. Regarding accused No. 4 (Mr. V. A. Desai) His Worship said he had had reason to think that he had been misguiding the other accused in wrongly interpreting the law to them. He, therefore, convicted him to pay a fine of Rs. 300 in default to suffer simple imprisonment for a period of six months. If fines be recovered a sum of Rs. 500 was ordered to be paid to the prosecution. His Worship further remarked that the defendents had occupied a considerably long time in cross-examining the auditor.

After the judgment had been delivered accused No. 4 Mr. V. A. Desai refused to pay up the fine imposed upon him by the Court and said he would abscond so as to jail him, after some time, a Mahomedan gentleman came forward and paid the fine on behalf the accused.

GURU-KA-BAGH SITUATION.

ARRESTS TOTAL UPTO 736.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 1.

The Parbandhak committee omitted to state yesterday as to how many active members of the committee are in jail or under trial for the Guru-ka-Bagh affair. The actual number is less than one dozen. The thirty three men referred to yesterday are those who have mostly been convicted of offences not connected with the Guru-ka-Bagh affair, the common offence being inflammatory speeches or writings. Allegations still continue to be made against police regarding their treatment of Akalis. Eighty Akalis again offered themselves for arrest last evening and were put into the Guru-ka-Bagh lock up by the police. Arrests since beating was stopped total 736. Prabandhak committee state that the struggle is continued with earnestness. Hundreds have been arrested and thousands await their turn. As the season for sowing wheat has arrived they have appealed to all Sikhs and other sympathisers to sow the wheat of their brethren either in jail or awaiting their turn to offer themselves for arrests. Dushera passed off without any untoward incident.

A MATTER OF GENUINE SURPRISE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 1.

The Akali struggle continues without any break or interruption and with undiminished ardour and enthusiasm. The number of those arrested on September 30th was again 80, the total hitherto taken in the form of arrests having thus mounted to 736. It is understood as many as three magistrates were engaged yesterday on the Dusserah holiday trying a total of as many as 115 Akalis. What is a matter of genuine surprise, however, is that in spite of all the publicity the police methods have so far received and the attention of the higher authorities having been drawn to them the complaints of ill treatment and insult to an admittedly gallant and sensitive community have not come to an end. The Shromani Communique No. 122 dated September 30th alleges that on the 28th September *jathas* of 80 Akalis arrested that day was subjected to grave humiliations and privations. Their turbans were forcibly removed from their heads which action amounts to a sacrilege. The complaint is, also, made that when brought to Amritsar they were placed in two cells of the lock-up where there was not even sitting room for them. These allegations should result in an immediate inquiry and prompt action.

Sowings of wheat having begun the Shromani Committee has appealed to the Sikhs and other sympathisers of the movement to finish up the sowings of their brethren who are either in jail or awaiting their turn to be arrested at Amritsar or Guru-ka-Bagh before they take up their own just as they had gathered in April last the harvest of their brethren who were then in the jails.

ANOTHER RIOT IN PRESIDENCY JAIL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 1.

There was a slight mutinous outbreak in the Presidency Jail this morning, where a serious riot occurred in April last. To-day's disturbance culminated in a fire being opened with the result that two of the convicts were injured. It is reported that the trouble arose through one of the convicts, who is said to be the leader of about two hundred convicts in the carpenters shops and gunny department and who was a patient in the hospital, taking a dislike to a junior doctor of the jail. It is believed that the convicts conspired amongst themselves to attack the medical officer. When they were brought out of their cells this morning, they rushed towards the hospital. The hospital attendants apprehending trouble immediately removed the senior doctor who was then examining patients. The junior doctor was not present there. Finding the doctor absent the infuriated convicts removed their leader from the hospital, carried him to the jail compound and began to hurl indiscriminately bobbins and iron rods which they had seized, while some of the convicts attempted to escape. The situation being deemed serious fire was opened and two convicts were injured. Help of the police and the firebrigade was immediately requisitioned. A European Deputy Commissioner of Police with a strong force and three engines from the brigade arrived there shortly. The mob then rushed towards the police and the Deputy Commissioner was hit by a missile though not seriously hurt. The firing was stopped and the situation was brought under control. The mob was secured and locked up. The Jail premises are under a strong guard.

JAMSHEDPUR STRIKE.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S CIRCULAR.

The following Bulletin (No. 8) has been issued by the Labour Association, Jamshedpur, dated 29th September:—

The following instructions have been issued by the Inspector General of Police, Bihar and Orissa to all officers and men of the Singhbhum Police, Bhagalpur, Patna and Ranchi Military Police and the Shahabad Mounted Military Police to be read out in the vernaculars at roll call for 3 successive days. A copy of this has been forwarded to the Labour Association for information.

"The Inspector General of Police desires to impress upon all ranks the necessity of exercising forbearance, civility and courtesy towards all classes of the public. Firmness in the execution of duty is essential, but rudeness, harshness and brutality are forbidden and will be severely punished. All ranks are required to render the performance of their duties as little distasteful as possible to people. The Inspector-General desires to impress upon all ranks that the observance of these instructions is doubly necessary during a strike, when feelings are strained and any improper act which irritates the parties are likely to bring about an atmosphere which may eventually lead to violence and bloodshed he feels sure all ranks will co-operate with him in endeavouring to avoid doing anything which might embarrass Government or bring the force disrepute."

The following is an order to all officers:—"Please inform all officers and men under you that the police are here to maintain law and order and are not to take sides in an industrial dispute"—Sd. W. Swain, Officiating Inspector General of Police Bihar and Orissa."

There was a mass meeting in the evening in the town maidan attended by about 10,000 men. Several speakers addressed the meeting urging the men to remain firm and peaceful. Mr. Sethi told the men that the company in its circular distributed on the 24th August had given the example of the workmen of foreign countries in accepting labour wages, but to-day he had received the Boston "Evening Transcript" of the 22nd August, which showed that the United States Steel Corporation had announced 20 per cent. increase of wages to all day labourers and pay of others to be adjusted equitably from 1st September and asked the company to keep their word and treat them similarly.

Mr. Halder in his address said, from the balance sheet it appeared the Tata Steel Company had made a net profit of more than 88 lakhs for the last year and it could easily afford to pay some bonus. If the company was not making profits as their balance sheet shows let them declare that their balance sheet was incorrect and if they really wanted to reduce their costs by reducing wages they should begin with their highly paid officers.

The "Statesman" report that 3,000 men have resumed work is wrong and misleading. The strike situation is unchanged.

CONFERENCE OF BURMESE ASSOCIATION.

DISCUSSION OVER ENTRY INTO COUNCIL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 2.

The speeches of the Reception Committee members and the President at the special conference of Burmese Association on Saturday and Sunday were marked by the absence of recriminations and evidence of a desire to patch up the split, but attendance of known opponents of the policy of entering the council was small. Mr. U. Mye of Mandalay who was to have presided was unable to attend through ill-health. Telegrams were read evidencing genuineness of this reason and disproving suggestions of any pressure by the anti-boycott party. A resolution favouring entering the reformed council was proposed at Sunday's meeting to which a direct negative way moved, also an amendment that the council be entered but that the final decision as to the attitude of those elected be left to a future conference. No decision has been arrived at and the meeting continues to-day. Representatives of 560 associations were present and the conveners were satisfied that despite organised opposition the conference was very successful. The breach on Mandalaya railway lines on Saturday morning hindered the presence of many delegates. Women pickets near the meeting places were dispersed by the police without any arrests.

The booking of passengers, light luggage and mails between Darjeeling and Calcutta on the E. B. Railway has been resumed. Transhipment will be necessary.

AKALI MARTYRS.

UNFORGETTABLE SCENES AT GURU-KA-BAGH.

A JATHA OF THE KHALSA DEWAN MARCHING TOWARDS GURU-KA-BAGH.

A JATHA OF FOUR AKALIS PROCEEDING TO CUT WOOD FOR THE GURU-KA-BAG LANGAR.

THE JATHA BOWING DOWN PRIOR TO RECEIVING CUTS FROM THE POLICE LATHIES.

THE SAME FOUR AKALIS—THREE FELLED DOWN AND ONE STILL STANDING.

THE ACTUAL BEATING WITH 6ft IRON-KNOBBED LATHIES.

ONE AKALI LYING PROSTRATE AFTER THE BEATING; OTHERS ATTEMPTING TO GET UP AND BEING REBEATEN.

THE JATHA LYING PROSTRATE AFTER BEING BEATEN.

TWO DISABLED AKALIS BEING REMOVED BY DOCTORS; TWO OTHERS STILL RECEIVING THE BEATING.

THE VICEROY'S SNUB.

TWO "DEMOCRATS," DISILLUSIONMENT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

Two extraordinary developments have occurred in connection with the Bill to protect the Indian Princes against seditious attacks. The Montagu Moderates have at long last confessed openly that they have lost all faith in the Reforms. Secondly a grave constitutional crisis has arisen in which the Governor-General's exercise of his extraordinary powers has been questioned by the non-official members of the Legislative Assembly. Considerable sensation has been prevailing, both in official and non-official circles at Simla during the last three or four days, consequent upon the rejection by the Assembly of the first reading of this Bill. It has now reached its climax on account of the *impasse* created by the constitutional precedent set up by the Governor-General for the first time in the so-called reformed *regime* and also on account of the searching of heart that has taken place in unexpected quarters.

REFORMS ARE UNREAL.

Interviewed by me, Mr. Ginwalla said, "In the face of the deliberate recommendation of the powerfully constituted Committee the non-officials could not have voted for the first reading of the Bill and no one has therefore any right to criticise their action. Government should not have pledged itself to legislation without consulting the legislature. This was the initial error on the part of Government. Having committed it, they ought to have justified the necessity and the urgency for the measure. In both respects we were not satisfied and hence our decision against it." I then informed him of the statement of the Hon. Mr. Thompson that there have been in one year no less than 170 cases of attacks on Indian Princes and their administrations and asked whether in view of the pledges given to the Princes Government were not justified in getting the Bill passed in the Council of State under the extra-ordinary powers of the Governor-General. To this Mr. Ginwalla replied emphatically in the negative. "The action of the Governor-General cannot be defended. A lawyer, as Lord Reading is, ought to have known that there was no necessity for certification in connection with this Bill. The Bill came to the Assembly for its first reading at the end of the session and even if we had allowed introduction it would either have been circulated for opinion or a committee would have been appointed to go into the question. This means that the Bill would not have been passed in this session. Government knew this full well and there is therefore no reason to suppose that the Bill was so urgent as to be passed in the way it had been in the Council of State." Proceeding Mr. Ginwalla explained that "there were several courses open to his Excellency if he had thought that the measure was urgent. "Lord Reading could have got the Bill introduced into the Council of State without his certification and in the ordinary way and then brought it back to the Assembly by formally proroguing its session and convening a new session. It was also open to the Governor-General to have dissolved the Chamber and appealed to the country. I am sorry none of these courses suggested itself to Lord Reading."

Question—I hope you don't mean that Lord Reading has acted unconstitutionally.

Answer—No, not at all. My point is that he need not have had recourse to the extra-ordinary power in the present case.

"Now that the Bill has been passed, what does your party propose to do?"

"Speaking for myself the constitutional episode has revealed the impotence of the Legislature. The Reforms are after all unreal".

Taking leave of Mr. Ginwalla at this stage, I hastened to interview Mr. Ramachari as he is the chief spokesman of the Party and as he was the author of the motion for adjournment to which I have already alluded. I found that his views coincided mainly with Mr. Ginwalla's, both as regards the constitutional procedure that could have been better followed by Lord Reading and the absence of necessity or urgency for the bill. "The Assembly exercised what is its constitutional right. You will remember that last year in the Simla session, the Indian War Relief Trust Bill brought forward by Government was opposed by some non-officials including Mr. Price and its first reading rejected. You will therefore see that this is not the first time that such a course was adopted. The best course for the Viceroy would have been to have allowed the Bill to stand over till the next session and then reintroduce it in either House by producing more facts in support of it".

Question:—Do you think that you would in that case have passed the Bill as it was.

Answer:—No, certainly not. In my opinion the most objectionable and may say meaningless, feature of the Bill is that it speaks of spreading disaffection in British India amongst the British Indian subjects against the Rulers in Indian States to whom they owe no allegiance.

"In view of what the Die-hards in England and other enemies of the Reforms Act might do to prejudice Parliament before which the Bill will be laid, what do you propose to do?"

"I think a representative deputation should go and explain the whole case before the Joint Parliamentary Committee and the British Public and here in India we must agitate for the repeal of the Bill and its reenactment if necessary only on a clear proof of its necessity."

MULSHI SATYAGRAH.

9 FURTHER ARRESTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 1.

Mulshi Satyagrah is going on steadily. Nine Satyagrahis were arrested on Wednesday Five of them got three month' rigorous and four one month's simple imprisonment. Still it is raining heavily in Mulshi Peta. The Company's work not likely to begin till the middle of November.

Mr. Vinayakrao Bhuskute and three other satyagrahis, including Bhawani Mahar were released on Saturday morning who were taken in procession.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 2.

The weather is still slightly unsettled in north of Bay and there has been an increase of rain in north-west India. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa and local in upper Burma, Chota Nagpur and Bihar. A few falls also occurred in Assam, Gujarat, Mysore, south-east Madras and north Madras coast.

Chief amounts are:—Myithyina and Maymyo two inches, Mandalaya one and half, False Point five, Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Muktaswar, Mysore, Cuddalore one and Calingapatam one and half.

Forecast:—An extension in Assam.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 2nd Oct. 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 2nd Oct. 1921.	June 1st to 2nd Oct. 1920.
Colaba (Observatory)	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts	In. Cts.
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0.60	70.21	...	...
Esplanade (Opp. Vet. Hospital)	...	...	...	...
Byculla (E. J. Hospital)	...	...	...	...
Kamy & Co. (Chowpatty Hill)	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...

Not available from 1st October.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Oct. 1st.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 12 n.m. 2 p.m. 8 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer reduced to 32 deg. Fahr. inches		29.725
Temperature of Air	Degrees	81.9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	77.9
Dew point	"	76.5
Relative humidity of Air		0 889
Degree of cloudy sky (the whole sky being 10)		4.2
Maximum temperature of Air		87.8
Minimum do do		77 6
Prevalent direction of Wind		NNE,ENE,NW,NNW.
Movement of Wind 69	Miles	141
Fall of Rain	Inches	0.00
Hair Hygrometer	"	0.00
Actual fall of rain up to 8 a.m.	Inches	78.21
Greatest fall of rain up to 8 a.m.	Inches	0.00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of tides in Bombay Harbour during the coming week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
5	m 2 56	46 4	9 m 8 34	18 8
	10 19n	35 11	4 1n	17 11
4	m 3 52	46 7	4 m 9 50	18 6
	11 30n	36 7	4 10n	17 5
5	m 11 0	36 0	5 m 4 32	17 11
	11 57n	37 1	4 57n	16 9
6	m 11 49	37 0	6 m 5 7	17 8
	11 54n	37 0	5 55n	16 4
7	m 11 36	37 0	7 m 5 43	17 7
			6 54n	16 1
8	m 0 28	37 3	8 m 6 17	17 9
	0 31n	36 10	6 52n	16 1
9	m 1 18	36 9	9 m 6 41	17 9
	0 35n	35 8	7 31n	16 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

		A.M. Sunrise	P.M. Sunset
Oct.	3 (Tuesday)	6h. 38m.	6h. 22m
"	4 (Wednesday)	6h. 39m.	6h. 22m
"	5 (Thursday)	6h. 39m.	6h. 21m
"	6 (Friday)	6h. 40m.	6h. 20m
"	7 (Saturday)	6h. 41m.	6h. 19m
"	8 (Sunday)	6h. 42m.	6h. 18m
"	9 (Monday)	6h. 43m.	6h. 16m

Phases of the Moon.—First Quarter Sept. 28th 8h. 49-4m. a.m.; Full Moon Oct. 6th. 8h. 28-3m a.m.; Last Quarter 14th; 8h. 85-4m. a.m.; New Moon 20th; 7h. 19-3m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 2nd October, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Hissar. Day temperature was nearly normal. Night temperature was above the average at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Temperature was nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are mostly clear and at Karachi humidity is in excess. Day temperature was below normal at Jacobabad and night temperature was lower than usual at Mount Abu.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot reports 0.31 in. of rain and Indore had an insignificant fall. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Deesa and in defect at Neemuch. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and at Amraoti and Nagpur humidity is in defect. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is nearly normal. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Insignificant rain has fallen at Belgaum. Skies are moderately clouded at Malegaon and Poona and are clear or lightly clouded at other stations. Humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Temperature was nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen at a few stations in Madras and Kathiawar the largest fall reported amounting to 0.31 in. at Rajkot. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the Peninsula and are clear or lightly clouded elsewhere.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain are probable in Madras.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 1st October 1922.

Rainfall has extended in Upper Burma and the unsettled conditions in the Bay persist. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma and Orissa and local in Chota-Nagpur, Mysore, Malabar and south-east Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Bengal, east Rajputana and the central districts of the Central Provinces.

The chief amounts are:—Minbu, Monywa, Maymyo one inch; Bhamo three-quarters; Myitkyina, Shillong one and a half; Saugor-Island two; False-Point one; Pachmarhi three-quarters; Mangalore, Salem one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 2ND OF OCT. 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Degs. Max. reduced to mean of 24 hours.	Temp. in Degs. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	87.5	75.6	87		0	—3.8
Do. 28th	91.3	79 8	81		0	—2.29
Muskat	..	..	..		..	..
Do. 26th	..	..	..		..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	99 2	73.9	68		2.86	—2.46
Rawalpindi	87.9	63.1	78		25 26	+5.45
Lahore	..	..	..		..	..
Hissar	95 4	68.3	66		15 43	+4 51
Ambala	94.3	65.2	72		29.26	+5.66
Delhi	93.0	..	61		21.76	—1 25
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	95.0	73.4	59		27.18	+3.61
Mainpuri	9 .2	70.9	70		8.23	+14.14
Jhansi	93.8	71 8	69		35.58	+2.68
Cawnpore	99.2	1.5	53		46.96	+13 36
Allahabad	91.1	71..	76		43.91	+8.92
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	92.9	3.8	66		0	—1.17
Karachi	88 3	78 8	87		1.77	—4.13
Ajmer	92 2	73 8	73		12.79	—5.34
Jaipur	93.7	71.0	49		16.23	—4 97
Kotah	93 8	3.4	43		26.39	+2 17
Mount Abu	77 0	59 4	45		50.38	—5.52
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	93'	62.4	66		10.71	—3 30
Dwarka	86.8	77.8	80		8.18	—4.43
Veraval	88.8	75.4	79		14.89	—7 06
Rajkot	92.0	71.1	78	0.31	14.55	—18.49
Bhavnagar Para	93.4	71.8	74		18.80	—3.87
Surat	92 1	70 4	77		40.24	+1 11
Ahmedabad	88 0	74 5	76		27.69	+9.27
Deesa	93 0	68 2	80		27.24	+4 76
Neemuch	89 2	63.0	55		37 10	+10 75
Indore	89.1	65 7	71	0.07	33 80	+2.46
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	97.3	69.5	80		53.92	+8 91
Saugor	88 8	67.4	67		45.86	+4.29
Hoshangabad	89 1	65.2	79		39.30	—5.49
Khandwa	91.7	66 3	78		30.91	—6.40
Akola	92.7	67.7	69		29.55	+1 89
Amraoti	90 6	70 3	54		26.65	—3.39
Nagpur	91.4	70 8	59		30.99	—3.47
Chanda	89.6	68.4	73		48.92	+1.09
Raipur	93.0	71.4	73		43.85	+3 77
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.8	78.4	89		70 21	+1.91
Ratnagiri	84 0	72.4	77		9 23	+1 18
Marmugao	88 6	75.2	91		37.13	+0 58
Karwar	88 9	70.3	83		128.84	—7.23
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93 8	72.7	68		18.10	—3 85
Ahmednagar	90 0	67.0	55		9.61	—3.45
Poona	88.	70.9	73		13.90	—7.14
Sholapur	93 8	71.0	66		13.87	—10 47
Bijapur	9 .6	72.4	63		6.37	—8.33
Belgaum	87 0	66.8	86	0 04	36.52	—4.13
Aurangabad	88.8	67.7	69		23.01	—4.64
Nizamabad (Indur)	83.1	67 5	78		33.15	—8.86
Hyderabad	83.0	69 1	64		7.19	—7 55
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	88 4	74.0	87	0.01	120.49	+13.15
Calicut	88.8	74.9	84		101.01	+11 70
Cochin	84.4	74 7	80		79.77	+5.81
Colombo	86.9	77.1	88	0.01	76.13	—6 36
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94 8	77.0	63		15 88	—7.93
Bellary	93.4	74.2	68		2.59	—8 01
Cuddapah	95 4	75.8	64		12.04	—7.32
Madras	96.7	76.0	75	0.13	11.95	—5 01
Bangalore	83 2	66.8	81	0 86	11.31	—9.03
Coimbatore	88.4	71.0	69	0.47	8.98	—9 65
Trichinopoly	91 4	76.0	79		6.91	—4.31
Nagapatam	90.5	78.6	71		18.11	+1 34

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL LODGES.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN DR. BESANT AND REV. LEADBEATER.

A vote of confidence in Theosophical Society leaders was proposed and unanimously adopted in the joint meeting of the Bombay and Suburban Lodges of the Theosophical Society held at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall on Friday the 29th September, 1922. The following resolutions were passed:—

That this meeting has learnt with regret and surprise the news of the resignation of Mr. B. P. Wadia from the Theosophical Society; and, while appreciating his services to the Society in the past, resents that Mr. Wadia should have seen fit to express views regarding the present leaders of the movement and the Theosophical Society in terms such as those employed in his Statement of Resignation which in the opinion of this meeting are absolutely unwarranted and inaccurate.

That this meeting places on record its deep gratitude to Dr. Annie Besant and the Rt. Rev. C. W. Leadbeater for their labour in the cause of Theosophy and the Theosophical Society and it hereby expresses its sense of gratitude to, and confidence in them as the true exponents of Theosophy. The meeting is also of opinion that the teachings as expounded by Dr. Annie Besant, Bishop Leadbeater and other leaders are not at all incompatible with the teachings of the revered founder and teacher Madame H. P. Blavatsky. The meeting also avails itself of this opportunity to express its abiding loyalty to the leaders and its readiness to stand by them.

DISESTABLISHMENT IN INDIA

BY C. F. ANDREWS

Is a thought-provoking article in the September number of the Indian Review.

This issue is replete with articles of striking interest. Among other contributions in this number are Break-up of Capitalism by Mr. Dhirgati Prosad Mukerjea, M. A., The South African Indian Problem by Mr. Hy. S. L. Polak, Aurobindo Ghose by Mr. A. S. Rajam, B. A. Indian Philosophy by Prof. K. A. Nilakanta Sastry, M. A., To the Morning Star (A Poem) by Akshya Kumar Mukerjee, Gandhi—A Successful "Failure" by Miss Blandche Watson, Science and Literature by "A Lady Critic," Divine Giver: A Poem by Swami Paramanandi, Foreign Affairs by "Visitor," Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh, by Mr. Nanendranath Gupta, B. A., Lord Northcliffe, The University Bill by the Rev. Dr. J. Lazarus, Back to Sir Pherozeshah by Brahmananda Das Gupta, M. A., B. L., Peace Perchedaly by Mr. K. R. S. Sastry, M. A., P. R. S.

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CENSUS REPORT OF BARODA STATE.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Judged from whatever standard you choose, the Baroda report is far superior to the like volume prepared for the whole of the Presidency of Bombay by a member of the Indian Civil Service Mr. Sedgwick. The old myth of the superior efficiency of the British element in our public services will take long to be thoroughly exploded; but here is a comparison which from the standpoint of the cost, or that of the information, or that of the manner of compilation, tabulation, visualisation, must necessarily make any impartial jury declare against the European confrere of Mr. Mukerjea. The Baroda census cost Rs. 1¼ lakhs in 1901, Rs. 58,000 in 1911 and Rs. 1,12,385. The Bombay census costs Rs. 1,70,000 in 1901, Rs. 2,10,000 in 1911 and Rs. 4 64,000 in 1921. The excuse of the larger sphere of work for the latter does not quite avail to explain away the steady rise-disproportionately large, in the three successive decades. The Bombay census moreover promises to strike out on new lines, and aims at giving an economic survey; but the only section of a truly economic character is that in an out of the way appendix on Family Budgets. The idea of which did not originate in Mr. Sedgwick's brain, and the material for which was not collected by him. Mr. Mukerjea is modest in proportion, and admits that after five good censuses there is hardly any room for a compiler in the year of grace 1921 to supply any new information. And yet out of the 38 state tables compiled for this Report, 28 are wholly new, and include the following:—

A census of Live Stock.
Size of the Normal Family.
Classification of Home steads by the standard of comfort.
Some additional data about of English literates, and about literacy in general.
Detailed information about age, sex, and civil condition.
Size and sex constitution of the families.
Statistics regarding cottage and Rural Industries.

All this information, taken together with the standardized material prescribed for the whole of India, makes the Baroda Report unusually attractive to the student of Economics and sociology. The compiler adds with pardonable pride: "I have always thought the census was an excellent agency, with whose aid any amount of valuable and important information can be collected, provided no undue strain was put on its intelligence. I have, therefore, endeavoured to place before the reader a volume of statistical material, the extent of which has not been equalled by any other census in this state" ((xx para II). He might even have added that the compilation and presentation of his Report is more attractive than that of the Bombay Presidency and proved no vainglorious boaster. The Bombay Superintendent warns the reader in advance against the unreliability of his figures. He could not avoid such a warning, for almost every chapter contains inaccuracies which no student could possibly overlook. We would not of course, imply that because Mr. Mukerji's figures contain no such warning, they are therefore absolutely accurate and perfectly reliable. But the compiler of the Baroda report has endeavoured his utmost to eliminate error wherever possible. He might well say: "Every effort has been made to ensure accuracy and enable this Report to become—as its ambition is to be—a reliable work of reference."

The picture of the economic and social life of the state, presented in the latest census Report is too varied in its lights and shades to be commented upon in hall lines and contours in such a review as this. We can only select a few prominent features, and by a brief notice of these direct the reader's attention to the whole Report in its entirety. The state has a population according to this census of 2,126,522 persons, having grown at the following rate in the last fifty years.

1872	1,997,598
1881	2,182,158
1891	2,415,396
1901	1,952,692
1911	2 032,798
1921	2,126,522

The table shows scarcely any growth at all, unless we take into account as the lease year 1901 when population all over India was seriously thinned by an unprecedented famine and 5 years of plague. It is true similar factors were present even in the last decennium, influenza alone having claimed 71,472 victims, in the state, while the compiler holds: "In fact I am inclined to think that in its widespread intensity, the distress of 1918 was almost as bad as that of 1900." (p. 37.) Other conditions bearing on the growth of population, such as rainfall, growth of communications and industries and the consequent effect upon employment and wages have been quite exhaustively discussed. Mr. Mukerjea has, however, evolved his own formula for computing the natural,—as against the actual recorded population, which is well-worth considering as much on account of the result it obtains as on account of the departure it makes from the accepted practice. According to his method he finds the natural population ought to be 2,114,724 souls or a rise of 3 per cent over the natural population of 1911, but a fall of about 10 per cent as compared to the natural population of 1891. The report comes to the conclusion that:—"In fact the normal rate of increase would have had effect in each of the two censuses since 1901 had it not been retarded by plague in one decade and plague and influenza combined in the next. The rate of census variation has increased from 4.1 to 4-6 per cent. But this increased rate is not through natural causes, namely the increasing excess of births over deaths. The balance of migration has risen in favour of the State from 0.4 per cent. in the first half to 1.2 in the last half of the 20 years The natural rate of increase has therefore diminished from 3.7 to about 3.4." (p. 58). And he makes the interesting prediction for the next census:—

"From subsidiary Table V of Chapter V, we also learn that the proportion of married females aged 15—40 to 100 of their sex has decreased from 37 to '3. This circumstance, together with the age constitution of 1921 indicates a probable shrinkage in births at least in the first few years of the ensuing decade; but as the girls aged 5—15 advance in years, they will swell the percentage and in the end repair the deficiency of births. The marginal Table shows that children aged 0—15 are now 4 per cent more than in 1911. The female children aged 5—15 are now 12 per cent of the population while in 1911 they were only 9. With this added strength there is no fear that the ensuing decade will fare badly in regard to births than the previous one." (p. 50.).

It seems Mr. Mukerjea leans in this remark a little too much and somewhat unduly on the side of optimism. He is original enough to have discussed—presumably for the first time in the history of Indian census—the spread of neo-malthusianism and the modern expedients for the deliberate control of families. But his analysis of the available tables inclines him to the view:—

"There is little evidence of correlation between social status and fecundity. But the proportions of the child population given in para. 194 above do indicate somewhat that socially higher classes have fewer children. The figures, however, do not convict the higher classes, or any particular social group amongst the Hindus or Mussulmans with the Malthusian microbe. The deliberate avoidance of children,—whether by voluntary restraints or the use of contraceptives—if it exists at all—is in evidence only in particular localities, highly urbanised or congested areas, or amongst sections of castes or communities which through their English education may be said to have come more or less completely under European influence. (p. 156).

But the spread of English education and its consequences is undeniable. What Mr. Mukerjea has noted in the case of Parsis (p. 217, para. 256) in the matter of birth control may quite possibly happen in the case of other communities in the near future. He is right, of course, as things stand, in the observation that:—

"But the general attitude of the Hindu wife is usually one of horror at the idea of any human interference with what is regarded as a divine dispensation, so that the menfolk, even though they are cognisant of these practices, do not use them for legitimate purposes but reserve them for vice." (ibid.)

But there is no reason why the menfolk should not be able to influence their women and apply as checks to population what they have proved to be quite effective for sanitary purposes. (Mr. Mukerjea's erudition in this connection as regards "indigenous methods of Birth-control deserve close study by every one interested in the study of Indian Science.) Conditions of life in India—any more than in Baroda State, which is fourth in the scale of density of population in all the provinces and States of India (see diagram p. 8)—are by no means so inviting as to prevent the growing consciousness of parental responsibility from asserting itself, as education spreads, and the struggle for existence stiffens. Mr. Mukerjea has referred more than once to Mr. P. K. Wattal's admirable monograph on the "Population Problem in India" but appears to have overlooked the obvious moral of that work. He speaks with unconcealed approval of the possibility of increase in the State population in the next decade, as if life for the citizens of Baroda State were sufficiently comfortable to be encouraged and multipled. He himself remarks:—"At least 80 per cent of the population of the State it is certain live in one room dwellings; and as the number of persons per individual house of this class is larger than in classes higher for the reasons just mentioned there can be no doubt that the proportion of the population living in this margin of comfort is even higher than 80 per cent." Only 17 per cwt. live in comfort and 3 per cent barely are above comfort—which only means houses of six rooms each for a standard family of 4 persons. (p. 25). He accepts "without reservation" the evidence of figures of crop estimates which shows "a marked and serious shrinkage in the volume of food-produce in the State" (p. 39). Assuming that 9.6 maunds of food supply would be required per annum per person, he is obliged to conclude: "Thus the general position as disclosed by the figures seems to be that, while in 1910 this state was self-supporting in regard to the main articles of its diet, in 1921 it has to look elsewhere to the extent of about a half of its requirements in food" (Ibid.) And this in spite of the facts that while population grows at less than 4 per cent in the decade, the area under cultivation has grown from 3.41 million to 3.78 million or nearly 10 per cent and the number of registered holders and cultivators has increased from 307.358 to 328,160 in 1920. (p. 60). The fact that the shrinkage in food crops may be explained by the increasing proportion of area taken up by commercial crops constitutes an argument which is more than counterbalanced by the other fact that holdings of less than 5 bighas have increased from 6.350 to 94,747 (p. 60) in the last ten years, thereby suggesting that land is falling more and more in inefficient hands. (There seems to be some discrepancy in the figures between para. 76. re. holdings of less than 5 bighas in 1910 and in 1920, the same in para. 475 p. 394 which give these figures at 88397 and 94747 respectively. We are also not able to understand quite Mr Mukerjea's notion that this increase in small holders represents the class of impecunious cultivator, as we cannot understand how on that hypothesis these impecunious people were ever able to rise from the labouring class to be cultivators at all.) The net fact is that the productivity of land is rapidly falling (see para. 474) and there is no effective counterpoise in industry. The number of income. Taxpayers in the State have grown, but their total income represents only the wealth of only 15 per mille of population, averaging Rs. 466 per head per annum, and aggregating Rs. 1,52,68,080 allowing for undeclared income. (p. 395 para 477). (The Income-Tax limit of exemption in the State is very low, being Rs. 750 per annum, and its rates of assessment are based on the antiquated unjust basis of proportional taxation.) Altogether, therefore, admitting the possibility of increase in population at the next census, there is no reason to be jubilant or even complacent about it, whether in Baroda State or in India at large.

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(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 1.

The "Swarajya" publishes the following important circular issued by the United Provinces I. C. S. Association.

"Dear Sir,—The annual meeting of the U. P. I. C. S. Association will be held in "Chalet, Nainital" at 10-30 a.m. on Saturday, September 1922. The business for the meeting will be as follows:—(1) Presentation of annual report and statement of accounts (2) Election of president and committee for year 1922-23 (3) Consideration of following resolutions, (i) that every member of the Association be required as a condition of his membership to undertake to obey any order which a general meeting of the Association may decide to issue to members of Association, (ii) that to enable this Association to sue the Secretary of State either for compensation in the event of posts hitherto reserved for or open to I. C. S. being abolished or for any other relief. This Association should register itself as a company under the Indian Companys' Act 1913 and that the Central Association be urged to do likewise, (iii) that the U. P. I. C. S. Association strongly recommends that its European members join the European Government Servants' Association at once, (4) that the annual subscription be increased in order that adequate funds be at the disposal of the Association, (5) that rule 12 of the Rules of Association should be amended so as to read as follows—"Any member who is unable to attend a meeting of the Association shall be entitled to vote by proxy in the election of President and members of committee and on any resolution of which notice has been circulated to be proposed.—Yours, sincerely, etc.,

(Sd) T. SLOAN,
Hon. Secretary.

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INDIAN STUDENTS AND AMERICA.

SOME USEFUL HINTS.

Mr. T. H. K. Rezmie, Secretary, Young India Association, 1400, Broadway, New York, writes to us under date September 1:

During the last several months we have received so many letters from Indian students intending to visit the United States of America asking for information, that we feel it would be a real service to that community if you can find space to publish a few things that we wish to convey to those looking for information. We have replied many letters in as great detail as it was possible to do. But for the benefit of those who want still more detailed information we are shortly going to publish a pamphlet, which will be supplied free of cost to those who write to us for it. The applicants should enclose 3½ annas worth of Postage stamps for reply. The association will also answer any particular questions asked by students in extra-ordinary circumstances.

There are, however, a few things which we fear cannot wait longer and must be told in time before those who want to join Winter Sessions here leave Home. And we shall deal with these things briefly in the following lines.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

It is now widely known that in the U.S.A. there is a law under which only a certain number of persons from every country are allowed to land here every year. It is also known that the students and merchants are exempt from the restrictions laid down in this law. But there appears to be a great deal of misunderstanding or rather lack of understanding about the conditions for such exemptions. And this lack of understanding is responsible for most of the hardships that our countrymen visiting here have to suffer.

It should be clearly understood that under no circumstances whatever are other than *Bonafide* students allowed to land. A very strict examination takes place on board the ship by the Immigration authorities, and the student has to produce before the examining officer.

(1) all University or School Certificates and other evidence, if any in possession, to prove that for at least two years before leaving India he has attended a recognised educational institution.

(2) all such correspondance he may have had with any American University or College or other educational institution, which would prove that such institution has promised to admit him or to consider his case when he came here. The fact of his being a Bona Fide student having been established, he is required to present evidence to show

(1) that he has in his possession a minimum sum of Fifty Dollars (about Two Hundred Rupees, at the present of exchange), and

(2) that his father or guardian or any one else will continue sending him from home enough funds to pay for his expenses during his stay here.

The above conditions and requirements are so strictly observed and have to be complied with, that even a partial failure to satisfy the authorities means detention for a term and not unoften deportation. Very recently a student arrived here with his College certificates and with a sum of Ninety Dollars cash in his possession; but he could not show anything to prove that he would be getting more funds from home for his studies etc. He was detained at Ellis Island, and ordered Deported back to his port of embarkation. Panic-stricken he sent word to this iffice and implored help. The case was re-opened, and an appeal made to higher authorities, who permitted him to land provided a Surety Bond for 500 dollars, was executed guarranteeing that the boy will be amply supported with funds and shall not become a Public Charge. By a mere chance there happened to be in New York a good hearted Indian merchant who was in a position to file this bond and consented to save the boy. But the boy had suffered what he called Simple Imprisonment for 19 days before he was released and allowed to land, this permission to be renewed every six months, if the conditions are fulfilled properly.

One reason that accounts for this strictness in the case of Indian students is that India has been placed in what the Immigration officials call "Barred Zone". This circumstance emphasises the imperative need of Indian students being fully prepared to meet the situation before they leave India, rather than court the pleaure of an uninvited imprisonment (detention) and perhaps a compulsory free trip back to India.

PROSPECTS OF EMPLOYMENT.

Most students think that America is a land flowing wiht milk and honey and all their needs will be immediately supplied as soon as they touched the shores of this land of prosperity. And therefore, not a few of them work hard to hoard just enough money to pay for their passage and then off they go. For persons of such disposition we wish to sound a warning lest they find all their hopes misplaced and suffer intolerable miseries. Only a few weeks ago, one quite young and energetic Indian student from Western India finding the struggle for existence, as well as for the continuance of his work, too hard for him succumbed to the counsel of desperation and committed suicide. That ought to put others who intend to be self-supporting students here on their guard. The employment situation in this country is worse than anywhere else in the world, and when millions of Americans trained, ablebodied workers, many distinguished War heroes, find it impossible to find work, which does not exist, stand in Bread Line day after day, and die of starvation or suicide, what chance there is for unskilled, alien, frabile students who cannot stand the strain of a day's work in real American business places or factories etc. 'Clean collar' or clerical jobs are now out of question for Indians in this country.

RECEPTIONS OF STUDENTS.

Students leaving India for this country, should make it a point to inform at least one week previously some friend or organization at the port of disembarkation of their name, name of the steamer, the name of the line, and probable date of their arrival. This would enable the party on this side to secure a pass to see the arrivals on the steamer, and help them, if possible, in passing the Immigration tests. In case this proceedure is not adopted, a wireless message should be sent from the steamer a couple of days before its arriving date, stating their name, name of the steamer and preferably also date of arrival. In either cae it would help them a great deal.

YOUNG INDIA ASSOCIATION.

Those arriving on the Atlantic Coast of America, will receive direct service and prompt attention by the Young India Association, 1400 Broadway, New York City (Cable Address "Dehlvi") on our receiving above information. Those landing on the Pacific Coast may either refer to Hindustan Association of America, San Francisco, or to Young India Association. In both cases the response is sure.

In closing we hope that many prospective students will benefit by the information contained in this communication and save themselves from numerous sufferings, and their folks from anxiety that such a situation causes.

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K. ZALIM SINGH, Adviser to Raja Sahib, Shoopur-Baroda Gwalior State.
Gentlemen, I have got no sufficient words to praise the "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja." I should say it is the medicine which stands second to none.
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I very much appreciate the miraculous effect caused by your medicine "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" on administering to the patient.
B. VASUDEVA RAO, Station Master, B. N. Railway, Bhiwapur, P. O.
I used your pills S. K. M. to my sister who was suffering from CONSUMPTION which gave complete satisfaction. Please send one more phial.
REV. FATHER D. M. SILVA, O. S. B., St. Xavier's, N'Eliya, Ceylon.
I am glad to inform you that the last phial of S. K. M. you sent me has done a lot of good to the ASTHMATIC Patient. Please sent one more phial.
M. A. PATIL, L. C. P. S. Officer In Charge Dispensary, Manchikari, Dt. Karwar, Bombay.
I am glad to inform you that the three phials of your S. K. M. which I got from you have given complete satisfaction to many of my patients. Please send one more phial.
M. KRISHNASWAMI NAIDU, Velipalayam.
I have the pleasure to inform you that I have given two phials of your S. K. M. to some of my friends for Chronic venereal complaints and they find complete relief. Please send me two more phials.
T. GOPALA MUDALIAR, Tirupakuli, Conjeeveram.
I used your S. K. M. for Chronic Syphilis and Gonorrhoea and I find a miraculous relief in a very short period. Please send two more phials.
Y. V. SAMIAH, Salem.
Your S. K. M. worked well in my body and I feel strong like before, have good digestion, lost all Rheumatic pains, Nervous Debility, and Urinary complaints.
T. VADIVELOO PILLAI, Andapuram, Salem.
Your S. K. M. has given me a very wonderful effect for Chronic Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility and it is this GOD send Sanjeevi medicine that has relieved me of this longstanding complaint.
P. RANGABASHIAM NAIDOO, Railway Mail Service, MADRAS.
I used your S. K. M. for Chronic venereal complaints and find a miraculous relief in a very short period. I have given the same pills to two of my friends suffering from ASTHMA and RHEUMATISM and I found a vast improvement in all respects of their systems. Please send two more phials.
S. VAIDISWARAN, Teacher, Pachiappa's College, MADRAS.
I find a miraculous relief in respect of my several ailments by the use of S. K. M. and I am now able to enjoy the pleasure of life.
C. V. SAMPATH IYENGAR MUNSIF, Kavali, Nellore.
I used your S. K. M. with complete satisfaction. Please send one more phial.
M. SRINIVASACHARIAR, Head Tamil Pandit High School, Chidambaram.
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K. P. SRINIVASAN, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Dindigal.
I have used your "S. K. M." and I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy. Within a few days of my using the pills I have been charged with Fresh Energy. The specific has done in my case all that has been advertised of it.
SATISH CHANDRA CHATTERJEE, Zemindar, Milkipur Post, Fyzabad.
I am under the treatment of your "S. K. M." and they gave me considerable health in adjusting my system. It is a good Tonic for General Debility. I have recommended it to many of my friends. Consequently I ask you to send another phial of "S. K. M."
PULLAPANT RAMACHANDRIAH, Inamdar, Kunrool.
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G. DORAISAMI, Compounder, Natham, Ramnad.
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M. S. KRISHNAMACHARI, B.A., Secretariat, Madras.
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RAJ BIHARI LAL, Sub-Registrar, Hapur.
Your "S. K. M." proved a complete success in almost all the cases. Please send 5 more phials.
KARTICH SANYAL, THASILDAR, Kallianganja.
I used your "S. K. M." for Nervous Debility with satisfactory effect. Please send 4 more phials.
GOPALACHARIAR, Teacher, Wesley College, Madras.
Your "S. K. M." gave me instant relief after many medicines have failed. I dare say that this marvellous medicine is a sure remedy and will be a boon to suffering humanity.
T. Govinda Nair, Auditor, Office of the Assistant Financial Adviser and Local Auditor, Basrah.
I had several obstinate complaints which had completely enervated me a physical wreck. By chance I used your "S. K. M." and it has made a New Man with a Real Freshness of Vigour and Energy. He who seeks your Asylum for remedies is really Lucky.
T. D. SRINIVASACHARI, M.A., M.L., High Court Vakil, Madras.
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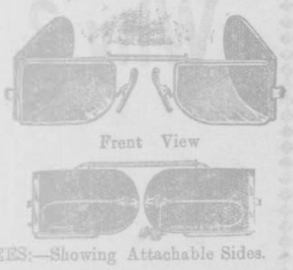
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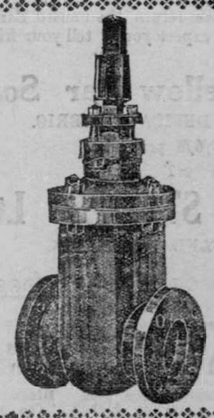
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